

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1920

[Eighteen]
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VOL. XII, NO. 154

NO COST WILL BE SPARED TO BRING ORDER TO IRELAND

Lord Chancellor Says Government
Is Determined to Protect Law-
Abiding Citizens and to
Thwart Secession Propaganda

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The Marquess of Salisbury, in the House of Lords on Wednesday, asked if the government could make any statement as to the steps which were being taken by the Irish government to end the condition of veiled rebellion in Ireland. He desired assurance from the government that it would protect the innocent law-abiding citizens of Ireland, at whatever cost of effort or money. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, in reply, said it was the policy of the government, whether the struggle be short or long, to employ the whole available forces and the whole resources of these islands in order, in the first place, to restore law and order in Ireland, and secondly, to render utterly impossible a campaign with the object of secession, which at present was in progress in Ireland.

Freedom From Conscription

Lord Birkenhead considered that a more formidable problem was never presented than this, which had arisen as one of the by-products of the war. Ireland, rightly or wrongly, was excluded from the scope of the Conscription Act, and some Irishmen chose to hold themselves aloof from the great effort made by the Allies in the recent war, the result being that hundreds of thousands of young men, who could have rendered invaluable service to the Allies, remained at home, availing themselves of the unexampled material prosperity. There was operating on this body of men already the propaganda of those who had always, from the time of the Clan-na-Gael, been the open and avowed enemies of this country.

Lord Birkenhead accepted the words of the Marquess of Salisbury as described in the condition as "veiled rebellion," and stated that the problem consisted in dealing with a movement which had not come into the open as an armed force, which might be dealt with by the military authorities, but by a succession of cowardly assassinations, by menaces, proclamations, and military exercises, attempting to give itself the character and color of war. In case after case, the government was unable to obtain evidence which would lead to the conviction and punishment of criminals.

Brutal Murder Recalled

Could anything have been more shocking than that recent crime in Dublin, when "an aged and meritorious servant of the Crown" was forcibly taken from a tramcar and murdered before crowds of the population, not one of whom dared to make an effort to prevent the crime, and what was more sinister, not one of whom was bold enough to come forward and give evidence.

The first step, however, was so to restore the morale of the people as to convince them of the strength of this country to deal with malefactors. The force and resolution of this country was as deeply committed to carry to a successful purpose in Ireland as it was inexorably committed to carry through its purpose in the recent war. Plain language was that it was impossible to use, and he used it with authority and on behalf of all his colleagues.

It was not possible to indicate fully the steps which the government proposed, but if the troops at present in Ireland were insufficient, more would be sent over, and if the existing military forces of this country were insufficient for the task, the government would not hesitate to ask the country to increase these forces, as it had not hesitated to do during the crisis of the war.

Irish Police Wages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—A report of the Vice Regal Commission on the reorganization and pay of the Irish police forces was published on Wednesday night. Lord Desborough's report as to pay allowances and pensions being followed. The proposed new rates range from £900 per annum, maximum for county inspectors, to 70s. per week for constables, while higher officials range from £1000 to £2200 per annum.

More Shooting Affrays

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Several shooting affrays and raids were reported here during the day. While leaving a house in Limerick on Wednesday evening, Sergeant P. Harty and Kieran Dunphy were fired at by a party of three or four men. Dunphy being killed and Harty wounded. The assailants escaped.

Earlier in the day, Limerick Junction railway station was raided by 20 masked men, who seized certain stores and telephone apparatus.

While a military force was on the streets in Limerick on Wednesday night, some firing occurred and a man named Saunders was fatally shot.

while a woman and a girl were wounded, also two other persons, but the injuries are not serious.

An unsuccessful attempt was made early on Thursday morning to burn down a large drapery establishment in O'Connell Street and a bakery in Sarsfield Street.

Flying squadrons of cavalry are patrolling the mountainous districts of County Wicklow and County Dublin. Meanwhile a naval brigade has arrived at Skibbereen with three guns and wireless equipment.

MEXICO MODIFIES TAX ON PETROLEUM

Time of Operation of Old Tariff
Extended by De Facto Government—Officials at Washington and New York Deposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received word from the United States Embassy in Mexico City that the de facto government of Mexico has issued instructions that modifications will be made in the matter of the export tax on petroleum to the extent that the tariff in force in January and February of this year shall apply for the present.

A statement issued by the de facto Ministry of Hacienda (Treasury) reads as follows: "In view of the reasons given by the representatives of the oil companies in connection with the circular of April 27, which fixes the amount of tax on petroleum exported during the months of March and April, 1920, this department herewith informs the representatives of the oil companies that have to pay the said tax that the department is disposed to modify the above circular in the sense that the taxes on petroleum exported during these two months shall be paid in accordance with the tariff that was in force during January and February of this year, but with the understanding that the payment of the taxes must be made inside of five days counted from this date, and that term cannot be extended."

Representatives of oil interests, it was learned yesterday, held a conference in Washington on Wednesday to decide what course they should follow in paying taxes at the present time. That ground is apparently covered for the time being by the foregoing statement. It is promised also by the de facto government that the whole matter of taxation will be considered at length when opportunity permits.

Officials Relieved

Dr. Alvaro Torre Diaz, confidential agent of the de facto government, announced yesterday that Salvador Diego Fernandez, chargé d'affaires at Washington, no longer has authority to act diplomatically or otherwise on behalf of the Mexican Government, and that Mena Brito, Mexican Consul General in New York, has likewise been deprived of authority by the provisional government. Dr. Torre Diaz directs persons requiring consular service in New York or vicinity to address themselves to the commercial agent of the provisional government of Mexico, Park Row Building, New York City, as having authority to sign official documents, clear vessels and issue visé passports.

Banks have been instructed not to permit withdrawal of funds deposited to the credit of the Mexican Government except by authorized persons.

Way Open to Presidency

The Mexico City press has published reports that President Carranza was said to be at Zacatlan, State of Puebla, but confirmation is lacking. It is also stated that the Mexican Congress is preparing for a session, and that the political party of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez is expected to declare for Gen. Alvaro Obregon for the presidency. General Gonzalez has been prominently mentioned for provisional president, and the statement by Sanchez Azcona, temporarily in charge of the Foreign Office, that he would not accept the provisional presidency, apparently leaves the way open. Mr. Azcona said that "under no circumstances will the work of the Mexican claims commission be interrupted." General Obregon is returning to Mexico City.

Revolutionary forces have taken over control of Colima, the State Department is informed.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Provisional figures for the tonnage output of coal for the week ending May 8 totaled 4,674,322 tons, being an increase of 109,738 tons, compared with the previous week, but 315,363 tons less than the week ending April 24.

The districts contributing to the increase were Northumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales, South Wales and Monmouthshire. Scotland also contributed to it.

BAKERS' STRIKE IN MADRID
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The bakers have declared a strike. The government is employing soldiers for breadmaking.

BRITISH STATEMENT ON POLISH AFFAIR

Government Spokesman States
That to Have Advised Poland
Not to Fight Might Have In-
volved Serious Responsibilities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Poland and the League of Nations, with a slight reference to the Lympe conference, monopolized the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday. Sir Donald Maclean, leader of the Opposition, opened the debate in a half empty House with reference to the resignation of Raymond Poincaré, former French President, from the Reparation Commission, and recommended the government to give up any hope of getting any sum from Germany, even a fixed sum, for, he said, Germany was quite unable to pay. He then called for action by the League of Nations, under Article XI of the covenant, to stop hostilities round Kiev between the Poles and Soviet Russia.

The chief speaker on the subject of the League's participation was Lord Robert Cecil, who asked if the League of Nations was a tool of the League of Nations, which preceded the present offensive, were going on, with the two great states on the verge of war, there could have been no clearer case for the application of the provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations, and this war was in violation of the whole idea of the League.

He agreed it was more difficult to intervene now, but felt that steps ought to be taken to prevent extension of the outbreak. He deprecated a certain speech by Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the general staff, which showed complete disbelief in the League of Nations, and a great many other military people seemed to share that view. Lord Robert called on them to come out into the open so that we may know where we are.

Statement on Spa Meeting

Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, replying to the debate, said that there was little he could tell the House as to the Lympe conference, which was in no sense a meeting of the Supreme Council. The date of the Spa conference had been postponed until after the German elections on June 6 and the first matter on the agenda for the Spa conference was disarmament, because the British Government attached the greatest importance to that. It was hoped that the offer of a lump sum, by way of indemnity, would be made at Spa, but he could make no statement on the question of the amount. Arrangements had been made that, whatever sum is received from Germany, and whenever it is received, for every £5 Great Britain received, France should have £11.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that if Germany really came to Spa with the intention and desire of carrying out the terms of the Treaty, this method of open conversation would be likely to bring about a reasonable arrangement."

British Attitude on Poland

As to the conflict between Soviet Russia and Poland, he denied that the government had any intention of encouraging war on Soviet Russia. The government told the Poles that it could not take any responsibility of advising them, and that they must decide for themselves. These views were confirmed in January, 1920, when the Foreign Minister of Poland was in England. At that time the Prime Minister made it clear that the British Government did not wish to give Poland the slightest encouragement to pursue a policy of war, and the allied Supreme Council made public similar views.

At the same time, he pointed out that it was unfair to overlook Poland's position, as, after the defeat of General Denikin, the Bolshevik armies on the Polish front were increased by more than 60 per cent, and the Poles said there was every indication that, unless they showed their strength, the Bolsheviks would overrun them.

"What would have been the position of the government," he said, "if it had told the Poles not to attack the Bolsheviks, and then the Bolsheviks had overrun them? In that event the government would have had to support the Poles by its armies. We could not have it both ways."

As to the suggestion that the League of Nations should deal with the problem, the government's view was that the League should only take action if it was likely to be effective, as the League would have been faced with just the same difficulty if it had undertaken responsibilities that it could not have carried out.

"What was the use of asking Poland to submit differences to the League, if the Bolsheviks would not recognize it? The League of Nations," he said, "has no friends in Nicholas Lenine and Leon Trotsky."

Capture of Persian Port

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Questioned by Captain Wedgwood Benn, in the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, stated that Soviet forces had occupied Enzeli, a Persian port

on the south shore of the Caspian Sea. The British government is under an obligation in this matter, under the Anglo-Persian agreement. A part of the Mesopotamian expeditionary force is said to have been at Enzeli. The general officer commanding, having only about 400 troops, was obliged to accept the terms offered by the Bolsheviks, who approached the town in six ships, and the British force retired.

UNIFICATION OF RAIL OPERATION

Interstate Commerce Commission
Orders Freight Shipped by
Most Available Route, and
Specifies Daily Car Deliveries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unification of railroad operation has been decided on by the Interstate Commerce Commission as the most feasible means of restoring order out of the congested freight traffic situation, which began to develop before the strike of the railway employees, was accentuated by that strike, and has since proved beyond the power of the railway executives to handle.

In service order Number 1, issued by the commission last night, the railroads are instructed that all freight is to be shipped promptly and by the most available route, regardless of the routing by which it was consigned; and they are further ordered to carry out the arrangement voluntarily agreed to by them, without regard to contracts or arrangements now existing between them.

Service order Number 2, like Number 1, declares that an emergency exists and that all rules, practices, and regulations of the common carriers are suspended and superseded, in so far as they conflict with the commission's order. The order specifies the number of empty coal cars to be turned over by western railroads to those in the east daily, until further notice, and the points at which the cars shall be delivered.

Service order Number 3, similar to Number 2, specifies the number of empty box cars that must be delivered daily by certain eastern roads to lines in the grain producing sections. These two last orders are designed to aid in carrying out the plan of relocating equipment, whereby 30,000 coal cars are to be shipped east to the mines and 20,000 box cars are to be moved westward.

It is understood that the railroads are undermanned, many employees having left to accept work with higher pay. The car building and repair industry is shown to have undergone a considerable loss in the number of employees during the last year, figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing the decrease in employment to be the second greatest among the national industries.

The Michigan Public Utilities Commission has filed a petition with the commission urging prompt action to move fuel into Michigan, where the situation is said to be more serious than in New York. It is contended that there are 59 gas and 125 electric plants in the State, and that in Kalamazoo, Pontiac and Saginaw the gas plants have been obliged to close. It is asked that the railroads be required to deliver coal cars to the mines and to transport the loaded cars to Michigan, and that if profiteering by coal operators is shown to exist, legislation be enacted to prevent it.

CAMBRIDGE HONORS DISTINGUISHED MEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAMBRIDGE, England (Thursday)—Honorary degrees were conferred at Cambridge University on Wednesday on the Earl of Plymouth, recently elected High Steward of the university; Viscount Jellicoe, Earl Haig, Sir John Sandys, former Public Orator, and Abbe Breuil.

Students during the ceremony sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" while Earl Haig was presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and after the ceremony the Vice-Chancellor, owing to the impossibility of leaving by King's Parade, was obliged to escort the visitors out of the back door. The procession, on its return from the Senate House to Emmanuel College, however, was broken up by undergraduates, who seized Viscount Jellicoe and Earl Haig and carried them shoulder high to the college, cheering vigorously meanwhile. A taxicab conveying Lady Jellicoe was followed by another cheering crowd of students.

NEW YORK DAYLIGHT REPEAL IS VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—Gov. Alfred E. Smith yesterday vetoed the bill repealing the daylight-saving law in this State. He was not impressed by the argument that men would not work on farms the hour beyond the city workers' time and he considered it obvious that there should not be two time standards in the State, one provided by law for certain sections, and one by ordinance for other sections.

ARMENIAN CITIES HELD BY THE REDS

Washington State Department,
Quoting Allied High Com-
missioner, Announces Control
of Centers by the Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bolshevik activities in Armenia are thus described in a statement issued by the State Department: "Col. William Haskell, Allied High Commissioner for Armenia, has advised the Department of State that the Bolsheviks are in full control of the city of Alexandropol, a railroad center in Armenia. He stated that the Armenians are still holding the cities of Cusnat and Karakeles."

"Travel in Armenia," he said, "is completely tied up. Trains had not moved during the past 10 days, owing to the lack of oil, which is unavailable because of occupation of Baku by the Bolsheviks."

"Conditions are reported to be quiet in Tiflis, Georgia. The foreign missions so far remain at that post. The British are still holding the port of Batum, but it is reported that a number of villages in the province of Batum have been shelled by the Georgians. The Bolsheviks at Alexandropol are fighting the Armenian Government troops from Erivan, capital of Armenia."

The Department of State has also received dispatches from Constantinople that on April 26, American relief workers in the vicinity of Hadjin, province of Adana, Turkey, were safe, and that Mustafa Kemal, head of the nationalist movement in Turkey, sent definite instructions to all commanders under his control to protect Americans and to give him every facility for carrying on their work.

Greeks Support Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A convention recently held here of American citizens of Greek birth and American Philhellenes, representing nearly half a million members, in session for the purpose of appealing to the President of the United States for sympathy on behalf of the people of Korytza, who desire a union with Greece. On this occasion the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution of felicitations for their Armenian brothers on the significant event of the recognition of the independence of the Armenian Republic by the American Government. "May this recognition," stated the resolution, "be the auspicious beginning of a greater recognition on the part of the world of the great services the Armenian nation has rendered to humanity in the continuous struggle against barbarity. May the bonds of friendship between Armenia and Greece be strengthened and may the Armeno-Grecian civilization of the Millennial Byzantine Empire be revived and bring peace and progress to the dark Near East."

DANISH UNIONS FINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The permanent arbitration court set up to deal with Labor disputes has given judgment in an action brought by the Employers Association against the unions of the transport workers, sailors, and stokers in consequence of the recent strikes. The Transport Workers Union and the Stokers Union are each fined 300,000 crowns and the sailors organization 400,000, altogether 1,000,000 crowns. This is said to be the biggest fine ever imposed by the arbitration court, but the amount is small compared with the losses to the public due to the strike.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fairbank Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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POLISH ATROCITIES ON JEWS REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has received from an authoritative source information that the advance of the Polish-Ukrainian army was accomplished by atrocities inflicted upon the Jewish population, especially in the town of Balta, where there are thousands of this people. Similar incidents on a lesser scale occurred in other towns.

BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM MANY SUCCESSSES

Wireless Messages Indicate General Advance of Soviet Troops on Wide Front and Capture of Many Prisoners of War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Moscow wireless messages state that in the Pytaloff direction, enemy attempts have been repulsed. In the Polotsk-Lepele region, last Friday, Bolshevik troops started a general advance, and on a 50-mile front broke through the enemy lines in the vicinity of the Polotsk-Moldetchno railway and to the north of Lepel. The enemy was unable to check the advance, and his retreat continues, being in some places of disorderly nature.

During the advance on Ziabki, Bolshevik troops dispersed 4000 men, who had been thrown in as reinforcements, and an enemy battalion in the vicinity of Plissa was defeated by Bolshevik cavalry.

Many prisoners have been captured. On Tuesday, the Bolsheviks reached Dissa, a town which they occupied, also Plissa village and the district eastward of Blubukoe village. Further south, their troops occupied Lepel town and drove the enemy back over the River Beresina. The Bolshevik advance continues energetically. In the region of the Polotsk-Moldetchno railway, they captured large supplies of food and military stores. In the Borissov direction, their troops forced the River Beresina on a sector of 20 miles, and fighting continues to increase the area held on the right bank.

Fierce fighting continues to the north of Bormal village, 14 miles northwest of Rezhitsa.

In the Kiev region, there has been no change. In the Tcherkassy and Zvenikord regions, Bolshevik troops continue their successful advance. In the Sea of Azov, enemy warships opened fire on Temriuk fort, correcting their gunfire by three aeroplanes. After the Bolshevik artillery answered the enemy fled in a north-westerly direction.

BRITISH SUBSIDIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Lieut.-Col. Frank Hilder, gave the following estimates of subsidies for 1920-21: Bread, £45,000,000; housing, £15,000,000; coal deficiency, £15,000,000; 650,000; coal deficiency, £278,000,000; railways, nil; coastal traffic £978,000,000; in all over £63,000,000 less than the previous year, and the coal deficiency is recoverable.

WAVE OF PRICE CUTTING SPREADS IN UNITED STATES

Indications That Factors Which
Led to Downward Trend in
Clothing and Shoes Soon May
Be Operative With Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports from practically all sections of the country reaching agencies of the government yesterday indicated that the price cutting wave continued to spread, and there were strong indications that the factors which led to the downward trend in the price of wearing apparel and shoes would prove equally operative in bringing a speedy reduction in foodstuffs and other staples, which have thus far failed to show any material decline.

It will be several days and perhaps weeks, it was stated, before the full effect of the policy of credit restriction just inaugurated by the Federal Reserve Board becomes fully effective. While the board is not claiming credit or active participation in the campaign of price smashing now under way, it has become already apparent that with its control of the central arch of the banking system of the nation, namely the federal reserve system, the board is a controlling factor in the economic situation.

Through the cooperation of its members it is in a position to make speculation practically impossible, to refuse credit for non-essential production, and to force on the market quantities of goods held up for speculation and higher prices. This last can be done through a demand by the banks for the liquidation of long standing notes on marketable assets or non-essentials.

A canvass of official opinion showed optimism on the part of those closely identified with the operation of the financial structure. It can be stated in fact that the great concern is not over any break in the stock market or the liquidation of Liberty Bonds, but rather over the question of national transportation, which is the most important single factor in the industrial structure.

Not until there is free movement of goods from the factories to the consuming centers will there be a return to a sound economic basis, it was stated. Reduction in prices, forced through refusal of the public to buy and the stringency of the money market, is all very well, one official said, but it must be remembered that diminished production, due to lack of transportation facilities, may easily offset in a brief time any diminution of prices temporarily effected.

Question of Railroad Labor
The question of railroad labor, it was stated, is one of the important facts to be considered in any campaign designed to bring about normal prices and a market where the laws of supply and demand can operate. Shortage of man power for the systems of the Nation is even more serious than the lack of equipment, although rolling stock of all kinds is urgently needed. Not until the wage question is adjusted, it was said, will the man power necessary for the roads be forthcoming, or the factories put on a sound basis.

The foregoing was said to be a statement of fundamental factors in the economic structure. Coming down to immediate details as to the campaign to reduce prices, officials connected with the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department refused to issue statements, but it was learned that they were highly encouraged by the present trend and believed that the present surface activities were indicative of more reasonable prices.

It was insisted that the weak spot was in declining production. Temporary reduction in the price of clothing, for example, would not prove a permanent advantage if wages advanced and commodity production were curtailed.

Degree of Deflation Sought
The Federal Reserve Board has set out to bring a degree of deflation. Its governing body has decided on the means by which this is to be done, indirectly, it is expected, bringing prices to a more reasonable level. Instructions which went out to the branch banks of the system are simple and specific. The banks were advised to release "speculative" credits as speedily as possible, to restrict loans for non-essential purposes, and to call for the liquidation of loans outstanding on merchantable assets partaking of a "hoarding" character.

that pleasure automobiles belong to the non-essential class for which credit is to be restricted.

In a similar way, the individual banks must use their discretion to prevent too rapid a deflation. This is a matter of great importance, in the opinion of the board, which requires the greatest discretion and caution.

Plenty of Sugar

Fruit Preservers to Stay Out of Market Till Prices Fall

NEW YORK, New York.—The National Preservers and Fruit Products Association announced yesterday that its members would stay out of the sugar market until the price of sugar comes down. The association claims to represent 85 per cent of the manufacturers of the country who make jams, jellies and preserves.

"The so-called shortage of sugar does not exist," read a statement by Marcus Blakemore, president of the association, who has investigated available supplies with the help of the Department of Justice and representatives of the refining industry. "Present prices represent pure inflation, caused through hoarding by sugar speculators."

He said that with the sugar already being received in this country and the amounts contracted for and available on the Cuban market, an excess of more than 500,000 tons over last year's total consumption was in sight. "Last year, with a government-fixed price of nine cents a pound, we did not use nearly as much sugar as we have available this year," he added. "And this year, owing to the condition of foreign exchange and transportation conditions the demand for export is much smaller. The net result is that there is plenty of sugar, but the public has been scared into paying the exorbitant and outrageous prices by the speculators who have shouted 'shortage' and held their stocks for still higher prices."

"When we discovered the facts, we called a meeting of the association. Our of about 60 members, representing 85 per cent of the jam, jelly and preserve industry in the country, more than 45 came to New York. After the members heard our report of conditions they voted unanimously to refuse to purchase sugar until present high prices are cut. We will close our factories after using up the supplies we now have if the speculators refuse to listen to reason."

Rent Action Planned

Wisconsin Legislature to Be Called to Act on Commission's Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Definite legislative action is being planned to relieve the acute housing situation in Wisconsin cities, especially in Milwaukee, and to prevent profiteering on the part of landlords and leaseholders of apartment houses. Gov. E. L. Phillips has promised to call the Legislature in special session to act on the report submitted to him by the commission on rentals and housing which he appointed and which held hearings in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, which has a smaller area for the number of inhabitants than any other city of its class in the United States, has thousands of families that cannot find homes of their own and it has thousands of other families which are compelled to pay a rent that is entirely beyond their means. Many of these families have gone into one or two rooms, others are living in tents and still others have taken cottages at nearby lakes for the summer, the husband remaining in the city to carry on his business.

Rent jobbers were characterized by the commission as the most pernicious evil in the cycle which has led to the acute situation in Milwaukee. The jobbers have obtained leases on apartment houses and have raised the rents in many instances more than 100 per cent over the rentals in May, 1919.

Reduction in Automobile Prices

MEXICO, Missouri.—An automobile dealer here announced yesterday a 20 per cent price reduction on 100 new and used automobiles and a 35 to 40 per cent reduction on tractors, automobile accessories and repair work.

REPUBLICAN PARTY CHOICE IN DOUBT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the Republican National Convention only 18 days away, and 899 of the 934 delegates already elected, the situation facing the Republican candidates is that no candidate will enter the convention with enough votes pledged to him to give him any decided advantage over his opponents.

Forty-seven of the 53 states and territories have chosen their delegations, and are sending to Chicago 637 uninstructed delegates, 44 more than a majority of all those who will sit in the convention.

Campaign managers at Chicago for the various candidates agree that there will be no nomination on the first ballot. The complimentary vote for the large list of favorite sons may, in fact, say, be so large that it will destroy the usual significance of the first ballot as an indicator of the strength of the various candidates.

Among those candidates who are expected to divide the uninstructed vote on the first ballot, in many cases commanding all or part of the delegates from their home states, are Governor Sprout, Pennsylvania; Governor Coolidge, Massachusetts; Senator Sutherland, West Virginia; Senator Poindexter, Washington; Senator La Follette, Wisconsin; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, New York; Herbert Hoover, California; and Judge Pitkin, North Carolina.

NAVY PERSONNEL BEFORE THE WAR

Secretary Daniels Replies to Officers' Criticisms That He Did Not Sufficiently Enlarge the Forces of the United States

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday replied to the criticisms of naval officers that he did not take adequate steps to get sufficient personnel for the navy before the United States entered the war.

He told the Senate committee investigating the navy's conduct of the war that efforts to link his personnel policies in 1914 with the world war had been "abortive," and declared that if he erred then it was because he followed the precedents established by those who preceded him in office.

He had been criticized by Rear Admiral Fluke and other officers because in 1914 he asked Congress for only enough men to fill the peace complements of the ships, Mr. Daniels said, although he was only following recommendations of the General Board, made in conformity with established policies of the department.

Mr. Daniels reviewed all of the personnel legislation during his term of office, and told the committee that "what the navy did in enrolling and training young men during the world war had no precedent in any navy during the last 50 years."

The British Navy, he said, totaled 415,162 officers and men when the armistice was signed, against 520,021 for the United States.

In May, 1916, the general board recommended 100,000 men as the number necessary for the navy for war in the Atlantic, Mr. Daniels said. In August of that year he recommended and Congress authorized just 5000 less than that number, he declared. "No body in the navy in 1915 or 1916 dreamed that in any war so many as 500,000 men would be needed."

It was not until after the United States entered the war that it became evident that preparations must be made on a much larger scale than 100,000 men, he said. Efforts of Rear Admiral Fluke to convey to the committee an impression that the secretary directed the General Board in 1914 to eliminate certain recommendations with regard to the personnel were unjust to the board and to him, Mr. Daniels said. He did not ask for a large increase in personnel that year, he said, because he did not believe Congress or the country was disposed to spend the money necessary, adding, however, that he did not order any part of the board's recommendations withheld. He did propose that the board press the building program and eliminate reference to any particular increase in men that year.

CANADIAN LABOR'S VIEWS SET FORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A statement has been issued by the Dominion Trades and Labor Conference with regard to the recent conference of the executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and labor organizers from all parts of Canada. At this gathering the opposition to the international labor movement by the One Big Union and the National (Roman) Catholic Union was discussed. The statement in question is in part as follows:

"The conference was called by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and most of the affiliated organizations were represented. The opposition offered to their movement from the two extremes, the One Big Union and the National (Roman) Catholic Union, received considerable attention, one result being the issuing of a circular by the Trades and Labor Congress relating their activities regarding the western situation.

"A report was made that the large number of strikes existing today were because of the refusal of the employer to recognize the closed shop agreements which had previously existed, or to accept them when desired by the workers. This policy seems to be almost uniform throughout the country and looks like an organized attempt to set back trade unionism.

"Strong opposition was shown to the introduction of group insurance, profit-sharing schemes to the detriment of the workers' real progress.

"Legislation being dealt with by the Dominion Government was fully reviewed and considerable dissatisfaction existed because more progress had not been made in enacting labor legislation. The hope was expressed, however, that before the session closes that matters dealt with at the Washington conference of the International Labor Body and suggestions made at the National conference held in Ottawa last September will be brought down to the government and made law.

"The clause of the Franchise Act which would prohibit any donations being made by or through trade unions to election funds was severely criticized and the government will be asked to reconsider the decision arrived at on this matter."

CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator at the fall primary. He will oppose the renomination of Senator George H. Moses, who is completing a short term and will run for renomination for the full term. Mr. Spaulding is a manufacturer, and during the war came into prominence as Food Administrator for the State. He is a personal friend of Herbert Hoover.

and an advocate of Mr. Hoover's presidential candidacy. He has also been head of the state organization for the promotion of the campaign for the League of Nations. He was chairman of the committee which campaigned with the last Legislature for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by New Hampshire.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN FRENCH DEBATE

Speech by Royalist Deputy Causes Commotion in the French Chamber of Deputies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Thursday).—It is only today that, the national council of the Confédération Générale du Travail, which has been sitting since yesterday morning, will make up its mind to declare the strike ended. Without awaiting this decision, workmen have gone back, and there are few strikers now left. The liner La France has at last been able to start on her journey to America, and other ships for America will leave this week.

Only one of the three railway leaders, who launched the strike, remains at large, Etienne L'Evêque and Mr. Monmousseau, have been arrested after remaining in hiding for some time. Len Midolet is still sought by the police.

The parliamentary debate which continues regarding the government's policy, is producing most violent scenes. The Socialists were shouted down when they attempted to speak, and in turn they howled down Leon Daudet, a Royalist member, whose criticism was violent. Indeed Mr. Daudet pretends to have discovered an immense plot for the destruction of France, which has its ramifications in Berlin and Moscow, and he demands wholesale arrests to extinguish the revolutionary fires in the country.

All the newspapers which display a certain independence are, he asserts, in a conspiracy, and he created a disorder by pointing to the well-known editor Gustave Tery, who was in the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Tery placed his finger on his lips to indicate that he had no right to reply to such an accusation, as he was not a member of Parliament. Thereupon Mr. Daudet's supporters declared that Mr. Tery had made an insulting gesture and the uproar grew so great that it was necessary to suspend the sitting.

"You give the world a singular idea of parliamentary debate," shouted Raoul Petis, President of the Chamber. Nor was this the only incident. There was again a disorderly scene when Mr. Daudet accused Aristide Briand, former Premier, of having made a speech 20 years ago in favor of a general strike. Mr. Briand made stinging retort, referring to the desire of the Royalists to discredit the republic and create disorders. The Socialists, who are still to speak, will doubtless find it difficult to obtain a hearing.

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BRITISH RAILWAY STATISTICS

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Ministry of Transport issued on Wednesday night railway statistics for the four weeks ending February 29, showing that there has been an increase in the tonnage conveyed, and also in the average length of haul, the net ton-miles being 21,397,000, or 1.38 per cent in excess of the previous four weeks. The full effect of the increased rates, which came into operation on January 15, is reflected in the receipts per ton-mile, which work out at 1.493d, excluding cost of collection and delivery, as compared with 1.164d. for January.

The average freight train load was 134 tons, the average length of haul 56.66 miles, the average load, 5.43 tons. Coaching traffic train-miles, per train-hour, are 12.91; freight traffic train-miles, per train-hour, are 712.2.

GENEVA MEETING PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Thursday).—At the Council of the League of Nations on Wednesday Thomas Tittoni announced that the questions of disarmament and the organization of justice would remain on the program to be discussed at future meetings. Three great questions had been settled, namely the registration of treaties, the order of business for the next financial conference at Brussels, and the creation of an international labor bureau. The council then considered the question of holding the next meeting at Geneva.

POTATOES AT \$7 A BUSHEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. WILMINGTON, North Carolina.—New white potatoes grown in this county are bringing \$7 a bushel on the local market. The demand is brisk, even at this high price. Local dealers are pointing out to consumers, who have the temerity to register complaints, that the price here is considerably under that asked by the Florida growers for early potatoes marketed in that State.

TOYS ARRIVE FROM GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The United States Shipping Board steamer Bellerose, from Hamburg, arrived in port yesterday, bringing a large shipment of German toys. Toilet water, cottons, and paper cloths, completed the German part of the cargo, but a large quantity of wool, coconut butter, cocoa, machinery and canned goods were brought from Antwerp.

MR. NITTI FORMS MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Francis Nitti has formed his Ministry, the names of which are not yet available.

CAMPAIGN FUND INQUIRY ORDERED

Only One United States Senator Opposes Disclosure of Expenditures by Candidates—Mr. McAdoo's Plans Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A sweeping investigation of the pre-campaign expenditures of the candidates of both parties was ordered yesterday by the United States Senate.

Only one Senator, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, voiced opposition to the inquiry ordered by the resolution introduced by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who led the fight in the Senate for a disclosure of the alleged use of "slush funds" to influence primary election contests.

The committee is also authorized to investigate contests for seats in the two national conventions. In opposing the move for an inquiry, Senator King asserted that the investigation would lead Congress to interfere with elections in the various states. At a meeting to be held today, the Privileges and Elections Committee will appoint a subcommittee to conduct the investigation.

The probability is that the advocates of the inquiry, who are principally the supporters of Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, for the presidential nomination, will use all their influence to get William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, elected as chairman of the investigating committee.

Senator Borah's resolution orders a sweeping inquiry into the use of campaign funds by all candidates, but it is a matter of general knowledge that it is particularly aimed at Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, to whose campaign managers the Johnson people on several occasions ascribed irregular conduct in the primary campaign, as for instance in Minnesota and New Jersey.

Another angle to the campaign against corruption in politics developed yesterday, when it was learned that Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, recently convicted by the Michigan federal courts of fraud in the senatorial campaign of 1918, took steps to bring the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator Newberry, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary, it was announced, has retained former Justice Charles E. Hughes to fight his appeal in the Supreme Court. The papers for the appeal, it was stated, must be filed before the end of May, and the appeal will be acted on by the court before June 7, the date set for the summer recess.

Following adoption of the Borah resolution yesterday, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, had read in the Senate a newspaper dispatch stating that a campaign fund of \$5,000,000 had been raised and was being expended to promote the presidential candidacy of William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, denied one statement in the article from the paper, which said that Bernard M. Baruch was one of the large contributors to the McAdoo fund. Senator Thomas said that he had received a letter from Mr. Baruch in which Mr. Baruch asked him to say in the Senate that he had not contributed any money to the McAdoo campaign, but that he expected to make a "substantial contribution" to the Democratic campaign fund after the San Francisco convention.

Vice-President Not in Race

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A boom started for Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall at the Democratic state convention here yesterday for the presidential nomination at San Francisco was nipped in the bud by the Vice-President. He said he did not seek the presidential nomination.

The boom was started after the keynote speech by former Gov. Samuel Morison, the permanent chairman, who declared the Vice-President was "presidential timber."

Mrs. Alice Foster McCulloch was named one of Indiana's four delegates-at-large to the national convention, and three other women were named alternates. The delegates-at-large, besides Mrs. McCulloch, are Vice-President Marshall, Thomas Taggart and Mr. Ralston. They are not instructed. Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch was made the Democratic nominee for Governor by acclamation.

WATERWAY WILL LOWER PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The price paid the farmer on the plains for his grain could be raised 13 cents a bushel if the St. Lawrence waterway was deepened so that ocean-going vessels could pass right through to the head of the Great Lakes and take on cargo according to the arguments advanced.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces

A Free Lecture on Christian Science

By Mrs. Blanche K. Corby, C.S.B., of Los Angeles, California
Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Back Bay, Boston

Friday Evening, May 21, 1920, at Eight O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

by the Ft. William and Port Arthur Boards of Trade before the International Joint Waterways Commission now in session in western Canada. They also claimed that the price of hogs and cattle would be raised as the present price is based on the Liverpool price, minus transportation costs. The all-water route is claimed to be much cheaper than the present long overland haul by rail.

SOLDIER BONUS BILL REPORTED

House Ways and Means Committee, Contrary to Expectations, Acts Favorably, and Reincorporates Stock Dividends Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Contrary to expectation, the House Ways and Means Committee last evening reported favorably on legislation for the payment of a soldier bonus, and the bill is to be brought up promptly in the House.

The bill contains the provision for taxes on stock dividends which was defeated a few days ago but was reincorporated yesterday, three Republicans joining with 10 Democrats in its support. Other taxes are on stock exchange and real estate transactions and increased taxes on incomes over \$5000. The proposed retroactive tax of 80 per cent on war profits was defeated.

The bonus bill was prepared by the Republican members of the House and was endorsed by the Republican caucus on Wednesday evening which lasted far into the night.

F. W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, Republican floor leader, had on his desk yesterday morning more than 1000 telegrams protesting against the proposed legislation. Many Republicans yesterday expressed themselves as doubtful as to the expediency of this legislation, while it would appeal to the taxpayer of the country would be antagonized by it. The Secretary of the Treasury, David F. Houston, has made such a strong representation against it that the President is expected to veto it if the bill should go through both Houses. A poll of the Senate, however, is said to show that it would be defeated there by a vote of 2 to 1.

The bill provides for payment of adjusted compensation at \$1 for each day's domestic service and \$1.25 for each day's foreign service, with a maximum individual grant of \$500 for domestic service and \$625 for foreign service. Other provisions include a plan for paid up insurance, home and farm aid, vocational education and settlement of priority right to settle lands, the total amount of individual loans to be granted under this section being \$1000. Payments would be based on service from April 6, 1917, to July 1, 1919, and would begin on July 1, 1921, and continue quarterly for three years.

SIX BILLS AIMED AT RADICALISM VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—Six bills aimed at radicalism and intended to prevent members of political parties deemed objectionable by the appellate division, because of their advocacy of ideas contrary to American institutions, from holding public office, have been vetoed by Governor Smith. The measures are known as the Lusk-Fearon bills, and grew out of the investigations of the Lusk legislative committee and the ousting of the five Socialist assemblymen.

The bills were to permit the appellate division to determine whether a political party was an objectionable party; to prohibit a member of such party from having his name printed on the official ballot; to provide a bureau for the prosecution of criminal anarchy in the Department of the State Attorney-General; to require all teachers to undergo a loyalty test; to provide for the licensing by the State Board of Regents of all school courses; to provide that on the first day of the session all elective legislators take the oath at the bar of the House.

GUSTAVE ADOR'S APPOINTMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—The former President of the Swiss Confederation, Gustave Ador, has been appointed by the League of Nations Council as chairman of the International Conference on Finance to be held at Brussels after the Spa conference.

ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Thursday).—In the Rome to Tokyo flight, Lieutenant Perrarin arrived on May 15 at Kioachow and on May 16 at Peking.

LABOR PROTESTS ANTI-STRIKE BILL

Federation Agent Tells Senate Committee Measure Will Be Resisted Until Congress Acts to Curb Exploiting Profiteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Until Congress makes some move to curb exploiting profiteers, organized labor will use every effort to defeat anti-strike legislation, Henry Sterling, legislative agent for the American Federation of Labor, told a Senate subcommittee at its hearing on the Poindexter anti-strike bill on Thursday.

Mr. Sterling declared that Congress could not take from labor its strike weapon and characterized the provisions of the bill imposing heavy penalties and jail sentences for inciting or conspiring to incite a strike to tie up interstate transportation as contrary to American ideals of liberty and justice.

"Labor is unanimous in its opposition to the proposed anti-strike legislation, which would tell labor to go to work or go to jail," Mr. Sterling said. "We mean to protest against the spirit of this law as well as against its other provisions."

Labor not to Blame for Unrest

"Organized Labor is not to blame for the present industrial unrest," he said. "It is the greedy capitalists who are taking advantage of labor disputes and wage increases to profiteer that have caused the unrest."

"Why cannot Congress do something to curb profiteers instead of trying to hamper the workman, who is the victim of profiteers?" Mr. Sterling demanded. "If the laboring men believed that this proposed action was to be taken seriously you would not be able to get a building to hold those who would protest against it."

P. C. McNamara, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, asserted that to take away from the worker the greatest weapon he possesses, the strike, would mean involuntary servitude. He agreed with Mr. Sterling in making the profiteers responsible for the industrial disturbances of the country and urged abandonment of legislation against the worker until effective action had been taken against them.

Reply to Criticism

Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, author of the bill, in answering criticism of the measure, declared that it did not propose to take away the right of the worker to strike, either singly or collectively. To attempt to do this, he said, would be nothing short of folly. On the other hand, he asserted, the real purpose of the bill is to protect the public from hardship and suffering by maintaining the transportation system. Where disputes between the railroads and their employees threaten to interrupt transportation, the law and not force must rule, he declared. The hearings on the bill will be continued before the subcommittee today, when the shippers will present their views through representatives of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York.

SENATOR ATTACKS LABOR LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The railroad brotherhoods were attacked by Atlee Pomerene, United States Senator from Ohio, in a speech on the transportation situation before the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Maryland Bankers Association here. He outlined the benefits of the Esch-Cummins law, condemned government ownership of the roads, and claimed that the roads are really owned by the people, as the stock in the Class 1 roads is largely held by people of moderate means.

"No man or class of men would clothe the President of the United States or the Supreme Court with power to stop the wheels of all the railroads," declared the Senator. "If they should not have that power, then how much less so should the would-be autocrats of the country, the Labor unions have that power?"

"I cherish the hope," he said, "that the Labor leaders of the United States will take counsel after the experience of the last few months, and that it will not be necessary for Congress to pass more drastic legislation on strike questions."

"But if they will not profit by the experience, then there will never be

more than one nation-wide strike on the railroads. And if it comes, the American people will send to Congress men with courage to do their bidding and not quake like aspen leaves before a few lobbyists."

"The great American people are patient and long-suffering, but they can be aroused, and when they are aroused there will be a great upswell which will cast aside the autocrats of the country, the Labor unions."

EXCISE ON LAND TITLES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An excise on the privilege of holding title to land, was favored by Lewis Jerome Johnson, professor of civil engineering at Harvard University, in an address made before the committee on new sources of revenue at City Hall. Among the reasons for such a tax set forth were:

It is a new source of public revenue which will bring in the amount needed without raising the cost of living or hampering any useful business, will shield a large share of the real estate of the city from increased tax burdens, and will open the way to a reduction of taxes on real estate and costs to its occupants. It will place a tax only on those well able to pay, while taking from no one except in proportion to the cash value of publicly-made opportunities maintained at his disposal, yet, indirectly, it exempts none from contributing his share of the cost of government. Land owning for useful purposes is encouraged. A recognition of the fact that the development and use of real estate—including home building and owning, and that used for trade, industry and agriculture—have claims upon the support of society superior to those of speculation is all the justification required for its adoption.

LIGHT TELS ELECTION RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—An interesting feature of the recent preferential primary election for Georgia's choice for the presidential Democratic nomination was the use of a 2,000,000 candle power army searchlight in indicating the leading man during the counting of the ballots. When A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, was leading, the beam of the light was cast toward the north; when Senator Hoke Smith was leading, it was cast toward the south; and when Thomas E. Watson was ahead, the ray was turned toward the west. As the searchlight is capable of throwing its beam a distance of 15 miles, many thousands of Georgians were enabled to see how their candidates was faring.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Thursday).—There were strong rumors on Wednesday of a pending ministerial crisis and Yussuf Wahda Pasha, the Premier, who has remained at home throughout the week, resigned in the evening and his resignation has been accepted. Muhammad Pasha, a former Premier, is mentioned as his possible successor. Yussuf Wahda has shown great courage during his administration in opposing the extremists, on which account unsuccessful attempts were made to assassinate him last December.

BOILER MAKERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—All St. Louis boiler makers, numbering 650, have gone on strike for a wage increase. They are demanding \$1 an hour for layer-outs, 90 cents for boiler makers, and 70 cents for helpers. This is an advance of 15 cents an hour over the old scale. The strike will stop production in a score of big plants in East St. Louis.

LIBERTY BOND APPEAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Treasury Department appealed yesterday to the press of the United States to aid in improving the Liberty Bond situation by carrying in their columns a statement as to the intrinsic value of the bonds and their present prices. The statement explained the reasons for present prices and proposed methods for their improvement.

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Good? No question—If Sealed with GOOD LUCK RED JAR RINGS for every kind of Canning

Good Luck Rubbers are standard equipment on Atlas E-Z Seal and other fruit jars. 13c per dozen. 2 doz. for 25c. Send a 2c stamp for booklet. "Cold Pack Canning." If your grocer doesn't keep Good Luck Rubbers, send 13c for sample dose or 25c for 2 doz., to be mailed with the book.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company
150 Portland Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

Conscientiousness de Luxe

When I first met him, we were both doing "our bit" in the army, during the Great War, and stationed at an obscure little hill-top post in the Arkansas woods. He was the post electrician, and our "paths of glory" first merged when I was put in charge of the fuel and electricity records. Weikal was a man who was a master of his work but a slave to his humblest cares; a man of whom it might be truly said that instead of possessing a calling, the calling possessed him. Truly here was a case of conscientiousness de luxe; unfeeling brother non-coms, however, were inclined to dub it "finitically raised to the nth degree."

My first real introduction to his personality eventuated one day in the squad-room when, deeply absorbed in a book, a telephone bell tinkled its spasmodic way into my consciousness from the adjoining office, or "orderly room." Its insistent and incessant notes plainly indicated the want of a closer audience, and so I repaired to the inner sanctum to oblige. It was Weikal.

"Can You Hear Me?"

"I am testing the telephone," he said. "Can you hear me?" "Perfectly," I answered. "You can hear me all right, eh?" "I certainly can, Weikal," I assured him in a clear, convincing tone. "Then you say you hear me all right, eh?"

"Perfectly," I reiterated, inculcating a warmth of emphasis designed to sound the knell of doom to every fleeing doubt.

That evidently impressed him, and after a few moments' hesitation he said, "All right," and hung up.

I returned to the absorbing pages of my novel—as it usually the case when such interruptions occur, its heroine was then in the direst dilemma of her hurrying history. I found the place, tilted my chair at a proper angle, planted my boots firmly and comfortably on my comrade's bunk, and settled back with a sigh. And instantly the telephone bell rang once more.

I answered it. "Can you hear me now?" an earnest voice inquired from the other end. There was no mistaking the wistful note. It was Weikal again.

"With crystal-like clearness," I suavely assured him. "In fact it couldn't be plainer." My heroine waited.

"You hear me all right, then?" I waxed poetic.

"Weikal, your dulcet notes came to me with bell-like clarity."

He didn't quite understand that, but after a hesitating "How's that?" evidently decided to content himself.

Just then the top sergeant came in, and I explained the situation to him. The sergeant was a man of the old army school, one whose words were few, but as one Ozark recruit expressed it, "he could say the most in the shortest time of any man I ever met." Feeling satisfied that matters were now in capable hands, I returned to my abandoned heroine.

When I had settled, the telephone bell rang. I heard the top sergeant say that he heard some one perfectly. Then he repeated it. His next sentence commenced: "You blithering idiot!" and followed a crescendo which I will not endeavor to cover here. I don't believe there was a person present who was not convinced that the sergeant had won "hands down." I believe that he overdid it—greatly overdid it.

Faultily Faultless

If Weikal was fussy about his work he was equally so in regard to his appearance. He shaved diligently, his clothes were kept spotless and neatly pressed, his shoes—of which he possessed five pair—were at all times brilliantly polished, and those not in use were arranged in perfect alignment to a crack on the floor underneath his bed, while his fresh linen and socks were always arranged in immaculate order in his trunk locker. He had procured at his own expense a tailor-made uniform which he used when visiting the city. Perhaps no one I had met expressed so perfectly in himself Tennyson's famous line: Faultily faultless, lily regular, splendidly null.

The fellows were in the habit of flopping themselves down alongside a comrade on his bunk when they wished to chat. But no one ventured to invade the primness of Weikal's corner. At periodical intervals came the day when clothes were issued to the men. Those were days of trial for Weikal. He would pick over as much of the clothes as the sergeant would stand for, then carry off his outfit with a forlorn, dissatisfied look. A few minutes later he would stand before my bunk with a half dozen hats on his arm.

"Where Did You Get That Hat?" "Where on earth did you get all those hats, Weikal?" I would remark. That remark was merely casual on my part for I knew quite well where they came from. They were those of boys willing to trade with him for the hat he had drawn.

"Now, watch, George." He would carefully adjust one of the hats, and then fixed with the solemnity of the moment, would eye me earnestly and expectantly.

"How does that look?" he would ask. "Fine, as far as I can see, Jack," I would gravely aver. "Looks all right, eh?" "A better-looking hat would be hard to find, Jack."

"You say it looks all right, eh? Now watch," urgently, as he would see my gaze wandering to my book, and a swift transposition would place another hat in due alignment. Once more he would solemnly pivot for inspection.

"That one looks better, doesn't it?" "Even so," I assented sweetly. I knew what I was in for. Those hats were to be fitted in regular rotation, and at least three or four appreciative comments extracted for each headpiece. Brims would be tilted up and down, and minute adjustments would be made. Finally I was to decide which looked best, and reaffirm that decision at least half a dozen times.

Too Good to Be True

Weikal, I believe, was somewhat suspicious of me. I was perhaps too eager; too profuse in my praise; per-



There was Weikal, "breaking into" the guard-house, squeezing himself through his cell-window.

haps there was a lingering hope in my consciousness that I might possibly settle the question quickly with superlatives, and resume my precious reading. At any rate he never let the issue rest with myself but proceeded to interrogate others of the company in turn, and what marvelous comments and suggestions some of the mischievous and imaginative element would deliver!

I sometimes wondered which of his two great passions held the greater sway and what he would do in the dire extremity of having to choose between them.

One evening Weikal returned from the city leaning rather heavily on the arm of a comrade in khaki, and while that portion of himself below the collar line was as immaculate as ever, his visage did not look the same. It looked like a colored map of the Balkans before the war. He had observed an M. P. in town who he did not believe was performing in strict conformity to Hoyle in some minor detail of his office and had felt in conscience bound to set his comrade aright. Said M. P. had taken his reproach in bad form and had objected strenuously and profusely. An unfeeling officer arriving on the spot had consigned Weikal to the post guard-house, tailor-made uniform and all, until the points involved could be threshed out.

The Tragedy

About midnight that night I was awakened by a hullabaloo and firing in the direction of the guard house. Hastily dressing, I hurried out and met a searching party hunting for an escaped prisoner.

Weikal had "broken out." He had wrested a bar loose from a window high up on the cell wall and squeezed through the narrow opening. I joined the party and we hunted for hours through the post confines and the brush covering the surrounding hillsides.

Then we assembled at the guard house, reporting—failure. As we stood discussing the incident, some sharp-eyed person thought he heard a noise in the direction of Weikal's cell and we rushed in. There was Weikal "breaking into" the guard house, his slight form in the act of laboriously squeezing through the narrow aperture in the cell window. He dropped to the floor of the cell, and then, confused, rather abashed, faced us.

"What's the big idea, Sergeant Weikal?" demanded the corporal of the guard, rather tritely, I thought.

We got the story out of him—piece-meal.

He had been lying on his cot thinking over the electrical work he had done that day in the vacant wooden cantonment buildings adjoining the fort, and was not quite sure as to whether he had or had not observed some technical necessity in laying the wires at one point. It had fired his keen professional sense. It made him restless; the more he thought of it the more restless he became. Finally he found he could neither rest nor sleep until he had assured himself that the needed precaution had been taken.

"You know—wooden cantonments—crossed wires—possibility of fire—" he sheepishly explained.

His magnificent tailor-made uniform, of course, was a ruin. Some one snickered. But I felt like removing my hat and reverently lowering my head. No one like myself, perhaps, realized the real depth of the sacrifice he had made, or the unutterable mental anguish that he must have endured.

The magnificent tailor-made suit was a ruin!

WOMEN AS FACTORS IN REVOLUTIONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The part played by the Illuminati and kindred societies in the French Revolution, referred to in a previous article, represented but one factor.

When these various societies, but particularly the Illuminati, had been firmly established, it was realized by the leaders that much might be accomplished if the cooperation of women could be secured. How exactly their assistance was to be brought about was, at first, a debatable point, but it was proposed to secure their help in various ways. A letter from one of the council of the Areopagites—the controlling body of the Illuminati—which was discovered, with many others, in the government search after the suppression of the order and the seizure by the police of all their property, runs in part as follows:

Influence of Women Recognized

"We cannot improve the world without improving women, who have such a mighty influence on the men. But how shall we get hold of them? How will their relations, particularly their mothers, immersed in prejudices, consent that others shall influence their education? We must begin with grown girls. . . . You must contrive pretty degrees, and dresses, and ornaments, and elegant and decent rituals. No man must be admitted. This will make them become more keen, and they will go much further than if we were present, or than if they thought that we knew of their proceedings. . . . They will be our great apostles."

In another letter written shortly afterward, occurs the following sentence: "We must allow the underlings to imagine that we direct all the Freemason lodges, and even all other orders, and that the greatest monarchs are under our guidance, which, indeed, is here and there the case."

As a result of these efforts several schools were set up, but what was more important for their propaganda, emissaries of the Illuminati and kindred organizations were responsible for the establishment of many secret societies to which women and men were admitted on equal terms, it was presumably being deemed wiser to form these androgynous societies in preference to societies limited in membership to women only. At first everything was conducted in strict privacy, but several of the societies degenerated greatly in character, and not only became the center of political intrigues but, in some cases, the meetings partook of the character of orgies.

In Masonic Circles

Two of the leading lights were the Duke and Duchess of Chartres, afterward the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, both conspirators against their own government. The Duke of Orleans was elected Grand Master of the French Freemasons in 1771, in succession to the Count de Clermont, whose administration was both unfortunate and undignified. The Duke of Chartres does not seem ever to have realized the true meaning and value of Freemasonry, and his connection with the order was undoubtedly for political purposes. It is evident that he was never a true Mason at heart, and in 1793 he publicly repudiated the Grand Orient of France and Freemasonry. His act was quite in keeping with his entire career.

The Countess of Clermont was also one of the prime movers in the foundation and government of one, in particular, of these androgynous societies, that of the Rite of Adoption. When this rite was established, it received the sanction of the Grand Orient of France, the governing body doubtless being misled by the names of its organizers, who had not at that time come out boldly on the side of the revolutionists, but afterward their countenance of the movement was withdrawn.

Freemasonry in France at the time of the Revolution was, as it always is in every country, loyal to the government. In 1741, a circular was sent out to the lodges of the Philosophic Rite, from its headquarters, urging the members not to forget their duty toward their sovereign, which was the cause of many of them falling victims to the guillotine. Other prime movers in the Revolution, Rousseau included, became coworkers in the establishment and government of these mixed societies. All the leaders were men and women of undoubted ability, though of misdirected talents.

Transient Orders

One of the earliest of the societies to be organized, and against which there is no evidence of revolutionary teachings, or even tendencies, was that of the Moyses, which came into existence in 1738. Immediately after the promulgation of the Bull of Clement XII. It took its rise in Vienna, and is supposed to have been an imitation of Freemasonry under a name not easily recognizable and less offensive to the Papal hierarchy. It did not, however, become a mixed order until 1776, and it faded out of existence shortly afterward.

In the same year was founded in France the Order of Chevaliers Rameurs et Dames Rameuses. The Order of Liberty was instituted in Paris in 1740, but little is known of its proceedings, as all its documents were destroyed, or successfully hidden away. It is generally credited with being one of the revolutionary factors working amongst women.

Two years later the Order of Felicity was established in Paris, but the profligate character of its meetings became so notorious that the members disbanded in 1747, to rise up again immediately, and with a very slightly reformed procedure, under the title of Order of the Chevaliers of the Anchor. In the same year was founded one of the largest of these organizations, that known as the Order of the Woolcutters; and other societies formed

about the same period included the Orders of the Axe, Hundred, Fidelity, Grape (founded at Arles), Jelly-fish (founded at Toulon), and the Feuillants or Dames Phileides, founded in Brittany in the middle of the eighteenth century. The Order of Perseverance was founded in 1777, that of the Chevaliers and Nymphs of the Rose in 1778, and the Lovers of Pleasure in 1808.

The Masks of Conspiracy

The most important society of all, however, was that of the Rite of Adoption, to which reference has already been made. This was formally inaugurated on March 1, 1775, when the Duchess of Bourbon was installed as Grand Mistress. In later days the former Empress Josephine became one of the leading lights of the order, which had a long list of names of distinguished women who were at its head, many of whom afterward became leading lights in the Revolution. At first this society, together with others of the kindred, appeared to work on the true Masonic lines of truth and honor, until the canker was revealed and the real objects for which the conspirators had established them became apparent. Nearly all, if not indeed all, the members of the Napoleonic families were duly qualified Freemasons, and under Napoleon I French Freemasonry flourished, and was protected. There was, therefore, unusual scope and opportunity for the traitor and conspirator to play an unsuspected rôle.

In 1782, the notorious Cagliostro founded his Rite of Egyptian Masonry, of which he was the self-appointed Grand Master, or Coph, supported by his wife as Grand Mistress. His real name was Joseph Balsamo, and he came of honest stock, though he degenerated into one of the greatest Masonic impostors in history. He was born in 1743 and ended his days in a Roman prison in 1795. Like most of his colleagues he was a regularly admitted Freemason, being initiated in a French lodge which met in the Strand, London, in April, 1776. Happily his Egyptian Masonry perished.

Societies Ephemeral and Enduring

Two mixed societies—the Chevaliers of St. John of Jerusalem and the Chevaliers of St. James of the Sword—appear to have been founded in Spain, but there is no evidence of revolutionary teachings or tendencies therein. The dates of the foundation of these societies will be found to be precedent of many of the notable events of the revolutionary movement in France, leading up to the destruction of the Bastille on July 14, 1789. As this movement progressed, the societies dropped out of existence, their work, apparently, having been accomplished.

Nothing in the foregoing has the slightest reference to any one of the three grand lodges of Female Freemasonry in existence at the present, or to the Order of the Eastern Star, or indeed to any society of modern times claiming to work on Masonic lines. The women's Masonic orders, together with the Eastern Star, in particular, are doing very useful work in the realms of research and in the alleviation of distress, as well as in an educational sphere, and the world would be the poorer for their disappearance.

A LOST FOOTPATH

It ran, "kittle-corner," from L Street to K. Men and women going to and from their work, children running home at noon from school, called it "the short-cut," and said it saved them a long walk around; but the truth of the matter was, they loved the feel of the ground beneath their feet, and the sense of freedom from restraint which comes from leaving pavements and crowding houses. The little seamstress from the country who rented a room overlooking the vacant lot said her feelings would all be bricked out and walled up in the thickly settled streets. For her the little path-way led across the open space over the lake, past the purple hills, straight up into the sky. Not one of those who walked or ran through the cross-cut knew that the path went so far; yet she had never set foot upon it. Bringing home her work and taking it back carried her in the opposite direction. Her thoughts, however, traveled the little footpath all day long. They went in single file, a thought at a time, as foot passengers by narrow ways, as foot, in the loneliness more delightful than company.

One day, something happened which must have made the little footpath tremble in its tracks. Four men rode up in an auto and paced off ground. The next day they came and surveyed the vacant lot. Then trucks arrived, trucks like prehistoric monsters, snorting and grunting as they came. Men with spades began to dig. The trucks backed up and took their loads of earth away, one by one.

The little footpath disappeared. Men and women went to their work the long way around, looking glum and cheated. Children skirted the spot with furtive, curious glances. Milk wagons and grocery carts deposited their wares. The top of the tool box became cafeteria. Little by little iron and brick blotted out the lake, the purple hills and much of the sky.

The seamstress from the country kept her eyes upon her work, but she saw the little path before her still. The others had lost it, but she refused to let it go. For her it still ran through the walls, over the fields and on and on.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Doubt in a St. Lawrence Ship Way

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

If Herbert Hoover's prognostication proves true, that "we shall be faced with the necessity of importing foodstuffs by that time, if we should develop our exports of industrial commodities during the next five years as rapidly as we have during the last five years," the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association is unduly exercised over our methods of transporting these foodstuffs to the seaboard, which it declares to be "the center of its problem." Assuming it to be "entirely feasible" as Mr. Hoover says it is, in his own words the St. Lawrence excursion promises to be just as unnecessary. It is the shibboleth of all candidates for presidential honors that "we must institute most rigid economy in the conduct of national affairs." Also, it is pledged by the leader of the House that "new ventures, not absolutely necessary, will be abandoned."

Respecting Canadian sentiment, moreover, a "united east"—Quebec, Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island—stands with the prairie provinces in opposition to the design of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, leaving Ontario the one Province that favors it.

Agricultural Canada is in the ascendant, and it looks as if the western grangers are unwilling to accept no in answer to their demand for the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad and elevators. There is also a new way to the British Isles which is growing in favor, by way of Vancouver, in British Columbia, and Panama Canal. These routes appeal to the farmer both because they are likely to be his most economical avenues of export elsewhere than the United States.

The Hudson Bay Railroad to Port Nelson was begun in 1882, and threatening arguments are used why the millions that have been spent on it already must not have been spent in vain. Politically, the grangers are beginning to walk with the strength of a giant, and they are insistent that appropriations shall not be made for the Trent, Welland, and St. Lawrence canals—and some other public works in the east—unless their long-deferred hope in an outlet to Hudson Bay is realized.

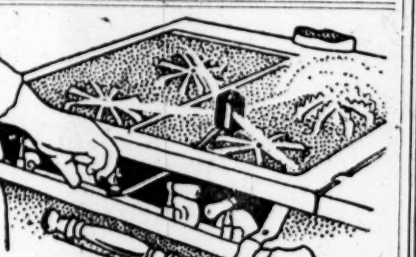
Here is the point in this. When Congress is confronted with appropriations with a view to diverting our commerce to the St. Lawrence, it should be impressed with the fact that that particular part of the continent which the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association represents to be the ground-swell of its plan is really working at odd purposes and is zealously ambitious in other directions.

Thus is brought into prominence another objection to our thinking in terms of helping Canada's maritime trade at far costs we wot not of, when Canada in the main has declared a predilection to go it alone. Agricultural Canada is determined on this course as the wiser one, not because she fears the United States even bearing gifts. Then such arguments as favor the Georgian Bay-Ottawa River plan will not down, and reasons for it may be advanced later that are not discernible now.

If all or any one of these all-Canadian ways to Canadian ports should spring to the aid of the farmer, then, indeed, will the St. Lawrence imbroglio react expensively on our people and the government, in the manner of the Credit Mobile, the bubble that burst.

The Dominion is definitely committed to the Hudson Bay Railroad, irrespective of which there is no occasion for Uncle Sam to sit in a game where every move would be into the hands of a friendly enemy and in the direction of a degree of commercial suicide.

Nowhere are the preliminaries of this game being played so noisily as



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BY THE STREAM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Wherever a little stream flows through sunny meadows, rippling along fresh and clear from its fountain-head in the hills beyond, there will you find a verdant world gathered in and about its course, for not man alone has sought the river-valley for his activities and his homesteads. For long ages the willows and osiers too have chosen its margins as their abiding place, the elders have crept close to its refreshing depths, and now bend over it as if to catch the restful music of its shallows; even the very roots of the trees have left their mother earth, and you may see them spreading, bare and spotted, in every direction in the water. Celadines, marsh marigolds, yellow rockets, forget-me-nots, and meadow-sweet all like to blossom within sound of its melody, and in its deeps are a thousand tassels of emerald waterweeds, swaying rhythmically in every soft movement of the stream.

And now that May has come, the voles are playing again along its banks—you may watch them by the hour together if you conceal yourself in the osiers—the kingfisher darts by like an arrow, flashing back brilliant blue from a slanting sun-ray between the bushes; and farther on, where the little stream broadens into a rushy marsh, the moorhens and the coots delight you by their wonderful activities around their homes. Even the little chaffinch, though his lichen nest is built in budding elders two or three fields away, loves the sandy margins of the stream, and comes down to bathe there in the noonday sun. His sweet little carol of hope and thanksgiving from a tree near by is in the most perfect accord with the scene, and as you go your way you cannot help rejoicing with him.

The Chimes of St. Clements

"Oranges and Lemons" rang out on the old bells of St. Clements on the last day of March on an evening as fine as any during the finest winter London has ever known. The bells rang, but few heard them, prevented by the roar of the Strand traffic. It was the first time the old nursery rhyme had been rung out from the steeple for a very long while. Some hundreds of school children, who had been invited to attend the church, filed out at the close in small processions, piloted across the streams of traffic by the London policemen. Every child carried an orange or a lemon, a gift which made up to them for the faint tones in which the voices of the old bells reached their ears. Down the streets with the historic names running from the Strand to the Thames, St. Clements music was more audible, the sound carrying over the noise and roar, and into the offices where anybody, with a turn of mind for antiquity, has but to throw open his window to hear the sound of a bell cast in the year of the Spanish Armada.



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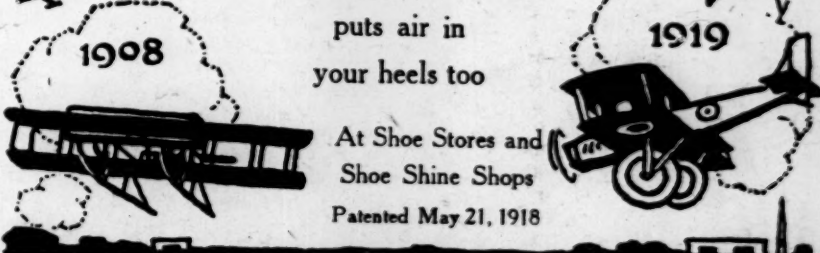
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CARIBBEAN POLICY OF UNITED STATES

Four Lines of Action Available, Says Speaker at Clark University Conference—Central American Affairs Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—"It is time for the United States to cease drifting in the Caribbean. Toward the republics and colonies in that area, our course hereafter should be shaped by a definite policy," declared Prof. William R. Shepherd of Columbia University in speaking yesterday on "The Caribbean Policy of the United States" at the Clark University conference on Mexico and the Caribbean. "Four lines of action, all of which have their precedents in the period since 1895, are available for consideration," continued Dr. Shepherd. "Briefly, they are regulation, annexation, neutralization and abstention."

"Of these four policies, that of regulation is at present the most practicable. It squares more with precedents and conditions than any of the others. If declared definitely to be the policy of the United States, it might have a beneficial influence through this very declaration upon countries of unrest."

"During the last 25 years," related Dr. Shepherd, "the region of the Caribbean has been converted from a neighboring area into a sphere of influence by former secretaries of state who have marked out the lines of development in the Caribbean, are centered in economic and political interests of the United States, which, so far as they bear upon the Caribbean, converge at the Panama Canal."

Santo Domingo and Haiti

Judge Otto Schoenrich, formerly president of the Nicaraguan Mixed Claims Commission, in an address upon "The Present American Intervention in Santo Domingo and Haiti," said in part:

"While the record made in both countries is very meager when compared with that in Cuba and Porto Rico, it comprises improvements of great value. Principal among these is the construction of many miles of fine roads. In Santo Domingo important financial and economic measures have been enacted and the debts of the country have been liquidated, but in Haiti the record has not been so good in financial matters, as the American officials have permitted both the foreign and internal debt to go into default."

"In both countries the record has unfortunately been marred by the ruthlessness of the American military occupation. The inhabitants have been oppressed by arbitrary military courts and all expressions of opinion stifled by a drastic censorship. The tactlessness of various American officers has increased the general discontent. As a result the people are bitter against the United States, there have been armed outbreaks, and for the first time in many years it is dangerous to travel in the interior."

Dictatorship Alleged

That the President of the United States exercises a virtual dictatorship over the islands and republics of the Caribbean and Central America, uncontrolled by public opinion either in the United States or in the republics themselves, was the charge brought by Mr. Jacinto Lopez, editor of "La Reforma Social."

"The revolutions in Latin America," said Mr. Lopez, "are movements of freedom. They are absolutely consistently made against despotic governments. This is the secret of the endless civil wars in those countries. Intervention never happens when despotism is in peaceful control. It comes to threaten the very moment there is an uprising against it. The conclusion is, that the struggle for liberty leads to foreign servitude, and that those peoples, in order to preserve their nationalities, should keep quiet and get along the best they can under despotism, no matter how cruel and destructive it may be and usually is."

The Revolution in Guatemala

That the revolution in Guatemala last month which resulted in the overthrow of President Cabrera was a genuine popular movement, supported by 90 per cent of the thinking people of that country, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Webster E. Browning, educational secretary, Committee on Cooperation in Latin America. Dr. Browning, who was an eye-witness of the revolution, declared that it differed from most revolutions in Central America in the popular support which it received.

The party in power in Guatemala, said Dr. Browning, is the Unionist Party, one of the principal proposals of which is to further the union of Central American republics.

Dr. Browning took his stand against a policy of force in Central America, declared that the United States policy had been vacillating and opportunistic, and had largely been exerted in support of Conservative interests.

TRANSIT COMPANY ADVANCES WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Interborough Rapid Transit Company revenues have increased recently to such an extent that the company, in settlement of the wage demands pending since the strike ceased last August, has offered the employees a 10 per cent wage increase, which probably will be accepted. At the same time, the elevated deficit is decreasing.

Dr. John Bauer, fraction expert in

the office of the city corporation counsel, has told the Board of Estimate that a fare less than five cents should have been allowed under contract No. 4 between the city and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He thinks the five-cent fare stipulated in that contract was unfair to the city at the time, but that operating costs since then have justified the five-cent fare now.

Wood D. Loudoun, deputy commissioner of accounts, has testified before the board that the Transit Development Company, Brooklyn Rapid Transit business corporation, had paid \$3,761,000 in dividends, or \$7552 on a capital stock of \$50,000, or more than 470 per cent a year during its corporate existence. This company leased the power houses and plants of the several companies of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system to that system.

SLIDING RAILROAD SCALE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A sliding wage scale to be based on the fluctuations of living costs has been proposed to the Railroad Labor Board, now in session here, by the managers of railroads. Their argument is that with a wage scale based on present high costs railroad wages will be too high when the expected drop in living costs comes. The plan is to make a less than proportionate decrease as costs go down.

The increases asked for by the railroad workers amount to practically \$1,000,000,000 for 2,000,000 men, an advance of from 72 per cent to 124 per cent over pre-war schedules, the managers assert. Brotherhood officials explain the wide difference in the increases asked by stating that many branches of railroad labor were underpaid even before the war. They point out the need of making wages sufficient to make railroad an attractive employment, if the country's transportation facilities are to be placed on a firm basis.

Organizations of railroad employees taking part in the recent strike and "not complying with the law as set forth in the Transportation Act," have been denied a hearing before the board.

WOMEN PLEDGED TO CONSERVE SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, in the closing session of the twenty-eighth annual meeting here yesterday, adopted resolutions pledging the conservation and wise use of sugar and other commodities while high prices prevail, urged Congress to take more effective measures to curb profiteering in the necessities of life and pledged support to the American Library Association program for more books for American soldiers.

It was voted to use the balance of the war victory campaign fund in the treasury as a social service fund or general fund for community service. Opposition developed to a resolution urging Congress to appropriate \$500,000,000 to aid European reconstruction. Mrs. Lucia Ames, of Boston, championed the resolution, but several others urged "American reconstruction first." A count was necessary to determine the issue and the resolution was defeated.

CHICAGO SHORTAGE OF COAL CRITICAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A serious coal shortage threatens to tie up Chicago industries unless measures are taken to supply cars to transport coal from the mines, according to dealers, whose supplies of coal are now practically exhausted.

Assertions that the railroads are holding loaded coal cars to protect their own fast dwindling supply of fuel are denied by officials of the railroads. Dealers state that they are taking no orders for next winter's domestic supply of coal, although they say that the greater amount now on hand is anthracite, which is not practicable for industrial purposes. Speedy release of cars said to be held in the east is looked upon as the only means of improving the situation.

DENVER SHOWS 20 PER CENT GAIN IN PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Denver, Colorado's largest city, which ranked as the twenty-seventh municipality of the country in 1910, has outgrown Louisville, Kentucky, and St. Paul, Minnesota, which ranked twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth, respectively, 10 years ago. The Census Bureau yesterday announced Denver's population as 256,369, an increase of 42,988, or 20.1 per cent over 1910. Louisville's population has been announced as 234,891 and St. Paul's as 234,595. Cincinnati's revised total is 401,247. New London, Connecticut, has 25,558, an increase of 6,029, or 30.7 per cent; Tacoma, Washington, 96,965, an increase of 13,322, or 15.8 per cent; Elizabeth, New Jersey, 95,682, an increase of 22,273, or 30.3 per cent; Garfield, New Jersey, 19,381, an increase of 9,168, or 89.8 per cent.

LIQOR THROWN OVERBOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The captain of the steamer Levisa, from Preston, Cuba, which brought a cargo of 5,683,000 pounds of raw sugar for the Revere Sugar Refining Company into port yesterday morning, directed a search of the crew's quarters before docking. Nine bottles of liquor were found and thrown overboard. When the steamer was here on her last trip the captain was fined for having liquor which had not been manifested.

CREDIT, NOT GOLD, URGED FOR CHINA

Ma Soo, of People's Party, Asserts That if Money Were Lent, It Might Be Diverted by Officials to Political Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Credits, not the actual gold or silver, should be granted to China under the consortium now being arranged by the powers and the United States, in the opinion of Ma Soo, representative here of the Kuo Min Tan, or People's Party of China. During an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Ma Soo, who observed conditions in China at first hand as recently as March, expressed the conviction that the best interests of China could be served by the consortium only if it awarded credits to the Chinese under which they could obtain machinery and other equipment necessary for development of their nation, because there was too much danger that an actual gold or silver loan would be diverted by Chinese officials for political uses at the expense of the public as a whole.

Ma Soo is in close touch with Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is now in Shanghai, and who is one of the leaders of the People's Party movement.

Chinese Hardly Consulted

Ma Soo said that what the Chinese wanted most to know about the consortium was what it actually meant to them. He said that apparently the consortium arrangements were being made without any real consultation with the Chinese. A most regrettable precedent had been established when the Paris Conference had settled, or attempted to settle, the Shantung question without reference of the matter to the Chinese delegation. The Chinese were so incensed then against Japan that they overlooked the fact that the precedent of settling Chinese affairs without consultation with them had been established. And so it came about that the arranging of the consortium independently of the Chinese was being allowed to pass by with scarcely any notice or objection. And China could not afford to allow the settlement of any of her affairs to be arranged with such an apparent denial of her essential interest in that settlement.

Three Groups of Opinion

As for the consortium itself, Ma Soo said that Chinese opinion was divided into three groups. There was no doubt that the Chinese approved of loans which would enable them to improve their industrial, educational, transportation, and economic condition. But the thinking Chinese asked whether those who were now in power in his country were capable of handling huge sums of money for these proper purposes. It was Ma Soo's opinion that those officials could not be trusted to administer such great funds without diversion to other and more personal and political purposes.

A second line of opinion was that as long as two governments, instead of one, held power in China, it was bad policy to borrow. Regardless of the nature of the loan, regardless of its purpose, those who held this belief were convinced that the best interests of the nation required that unity of government in China must be preceded to continued borrowing on such a large scale.

Many, too, felt that China should not be forever borrowing. They believed that a nation depending continually on loans from other countries was weak and would eventually lose its independence. Even with the North and South united under one government, those who argued in a fashion believed it was a bad thing for nations as well as individuals to pile one debt on another. A pause in the continued stream of foreign loans should be demanded, the nation should be united under one government, and the people should be aroused to the absolute necessity of standing on their own feet and asserting their full rights, economic and otherwise, before the world.

Position of Officials

But Chinese officials and leaders did not feel this way, Ma Soo believed. They argued that China must be developed, and that this could be done only with the assistance of outside capital. They were glad to get the money under the consortium under any arrangement the powers saw fit to make.

"If the money obtained under the consortium were actually used for the development of China," said Ma Soo, "we should heartily approve of it without reservation. But everybody knows that conditions in China are very unstable. We have had two governments, in Peking and Canton, both led by military men. Our officials have been corrupt. No loan should be arranged in such a way that it might appeal to corrupt practices in official places. The loan, as I understand it, is, in the first and last analysis, intended to benefit the Chinese people as a whole. At least, it should be that, and nothing else."

"It may be said, as you point out, that the powers would doubtless supervise the use of a gold or silver loan. If they should, very likely the military governments, north or south, might not be able to divert the funds for the strengthening of their own political positions. But we should not forget that the Chinese are a sensitive people. They do not like to have men from other nations supervising their government in any way. The point about supervisors does not destroy the truth of the argument that the government should buy machinery and mate-

rials under consortium credits. This view is supported, I am sure, by the leaders of the intellectual classes in China.

The Labor Situation

"Some people in China are apprehensive about the Labor situation. If China developed her own resources under this credit system, she could prevent them from falling under the control of a few, either natives or foreigners. And in this way we could have something like state ownership right away, and this in itself would go far toward solving the problem of Capital and Labor with us."

Concluding that portion of the interview which dealt with the consortium, Ma Soo called attention to these words by Dr. Sun Yat Sen:

"A warning must be given that mistakes such as the notorious Sheng Shun Hwai nationalized railway scheme in 1911 must not be committed again. In those days foreign bankers entirely disregarded the will of the Chinese people, and thought that they could do everything with the Chinese Government alone. But to their regret, they found that the contracts which they had concluded with the government, by heavy bribery, were only to be blocked by the people later on. Had the foreign bankers gone in the right way of first securing the confidence of the Chinese people and then approaching the government for a contract, many things might have been accomplished without a hitch. Therefore, in this international project, we must pay more attention to the people's will than ever before."

PROPOSAL TO JUNK RAILROAD PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General, has sent a notice to the bondholders of the Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad that the State proposed to see whether or not a railroad, built partially with public funds, could be junked. This road is about 100 miles long, running from Kansas City, Kansas, to Virginia City, Nebraska. It carries about one-third of the total milk supplies of the two Kansas Cities. It serves a large population and is allowed to be closed down and the rails sold for old steel it will remove railroad accommodations many miles from thousands of people.

The road was built partially with bond issues of all the counties, cities, and townships through which it runs. It received an average of more than \$20,000 a mile in bonds, of course. But the bondholders of the road claim a prior interest and demand that the road be torn up. The present prices of steel rails will actually pay all the bonded debt of the company.

But the State believes that when a railroad is built with public money that it has an obligation to the public to fulfill and that it cannot cease operation or the rails and ties be removed without violating this obligation. The Attorney-General is ready to tackle the bondholders in the courts on the proposition and see what the courts will do about it.

SENATE RETAINS EXEMPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate voted yesterday to retain in the House Merchant Marine Bill Senate committee provisions exempting from excess profits taxes the net earnings of American-owned ships engaged in foreign trade, providing a similar amount is reinvested in new ships.

AERONAUTICAL CONGRESS OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—President Wilson opened the third Pan-American Aeronautical Congress and Exposition here yesterday by a wireless message from the White House received on a radio set mounted on a large seaplane.

PROTEST AGAINST SHELVEING OF BILLS

Senator W. S. Kenyon Criticizes Steering Committee for Its Failure to Include Packer Bill on List to Be Acted On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Over vigorous protests of leading progressive senators, the steering committee of the United States Senate has decided that there shall be no action at this session of Congress on the bills framed to control the five big packers. In anticipation of a recess about June 4, the steering committee completed its program of bills to be acted on, and shelved the Kenyon-Kendrick bill for the control of the packers, and another bill in which Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, was interested, namely the \$3-a-day minimum wage bill for government employees.

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is on the trail of the profiteers, and who believes that packer legislation is one of the most urgent measures in connection with the cost of living, is trying to rally the progressive forces in opposition to the action of the steering committee. Senators who are in favor of packer legislation feel, it was said, that the opponents of it deliberately sidetracked the bill to prevent a vote.

Senator McCumber's Reply

Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and chairman of the steering committee, replied on Wednesday to the attacks made on the committee by Senator Johnson and Senator Kenyon. The North Dakota Senator complained that Senator Johnson should criticize the work of the steering committee while Senator Johnson himself had been away campaigning for the presidential nomination.

"The function of the steering committee," said Senator McCumber, "is to see that important bills receive consideration when the legislative calendar becomes congested just before adjournment or before a recess."

"More important, however, than that, their duty is to see to it that all appropriation bills shall be passed by the first day of the ensuing July. There are a number of appropriation bills yet on the calendar, and there are a number now in conference."

"It had been hoped we could adjourn this session about the 4th or 5th of June. The steering committee has not done very much at this session until it became apparent that it was desired to adjourn at a certain date, when it became especially essential that we should secure the enactment of the appropriation bills, which are necessary for the support of the government during the ensuing year."

"If the work that should be done in the public interest is not completed, what reason is there for adjournment?" asked Senator Kenyon.

Disposal of Appropriation Bills

"I think there is good reason to act upon all the bills that are reported as soon as we can," replied Senator McCumber, "and if we can get through before the Republican convention and the Democratic convention, which may take much of the time from June 5 until July 1, we had better do so, even though we take only a recess and come back, but we should in the meantime have the appropriation bills disposed of."

Senator Kenyon asked Senator McCumber if the packer bill had been placed on a legislative program by the steering committee. He inquired how it happened that the shipping bill, which was reported to the Senate on May 4, was brought up so quickly. "That is because the Senator in charge of the shipping bill was alert and on the job and moved to take it up," replied Senator McCumber. "I want to say," he continued, "that I

think it comes with ill grace from senators who have been touring the country for six months and who have not been in the Senate one day in 20 in that time to criticize the steering committee's efforts to get senators together and agree what they would take up first and dispose of, to the end that we may get through at least with the appropriation bills."

"I do not know whether the Senator is referring to me or not," said Senator Kenyon.

Senator Johnson Criticized

"I am not," said Senator McCumber. "There are other senators who criticized the committee yesterday. I refer to the criticism by the Senator from California, Mr. Johnson, and I am not criticizing the Senator if he believes the interests of the country demand his nomination as candidate for President, and is therefore absent from the Senate during the six months he is campaigning for that office. But I complain that he comes back after six months and criticizes those who have stayed here and been at their work day after day, attempting to get through with the Senate's business."

Senator Kenyon said he had not called the bills up because he knew he could not secure a majority for their consideration.

"We deferred to the recognized custom of going to the steering committee," Senator Kenyon continued. "That is all we did, and we met with this result. Now, of course, we can move to take it up and we will do so at every opportunity."

"I regret that the Senator from Iowa, whose bill I think has had as fair consideration as those of any other senator," said Senator McCumber, "should see fit to threaten to punish the Senate if he does not succeed in getting a majority to take up any bill he may have, and undertake to keep us here all summer."

"I have not threatened to punish the Senate," retorted Senator Kenyon. "I am insisting that the Senate's business be done, that is all. I hope we can get through with everything by June 5, but if there is business on the calendar that concerns the public, then I think we should come back and finish the calendar."

MANUFACTURERS ASK TAXATION RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Congress was urged to do everything in its power to reduce the "heavy burden of taxation" by the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers Association at the closing session of its convention here.

The resolution stated: "The manufacturers view with alarm the recent proposals of additional taxation. Most especially must we condemn any proposals for retroactive taxation as destructive of the productive power of the nation at the very period when it is most necessary that production should be increased as the most effective means of reducing the cost of living."

NEW YORK MILK STRIKE ENDS

NEW YORK, New York—Milk deliveries in Manhattan and Long Island City were almost completely shut off yesterday by the unauthorized strike of milk wagon drivers. The strikers voted to return to work today.

RELEASE REQUIRED OF AMERICANS

That Made a Condition of the Transfer of Hungarian Communists to Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hungarian Communists held by the Austrian authorities must not be transferred to Russia without the reciprocal release of all Americans now detained in Soviet Russia, the Department of State yesterday informed the American commissioner in Vienna.

Reports from various sources have reached the State Department of the forcible detention in Russia of American citizens. Diplomatic representations have been impossible, as no channel of communication offered, and the United States has therefore undertaken to bring indirect pressure to bear.

Opportunity for this was found in the presence in Vienna of numbers of Hungarian Communists, desirous of entering the only soviet régime remaining since the collapse of the former Hungarian Soviet Government of Bela Kun.

The precise number of Americans detained in Russia is not a matter of record, although the State Department is engaged in attempting to prepare a tentative list.

The views of this government, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, announced, are in accord with those of other governments on the subject of the proposed outright release of the Hungarian Communists to Russia by the Austrian Government.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A steady improvement in production, labor conditions and finance is anticipated by delegates to the national convention of the Industrial Relations Association of America now in session here. The membership of the association is made up of employment and industrial experts who work with and for both the employer and the employees of the United States, and Canada's greatest industries. Plans are to be formed during the convention for the encouragement of Americanism among workers and to fight radicalism. Insurance, politics, thrift, living costs and tests for workers are among the subjects to be discussed by the delegates.

NEW DIVISION OF DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In order that closer supervision may be given government deposits in banks, the Treasury Department has created a section to be known as the division of deposits, of which Roland A. Croxton, formerly a member of the Treasury war loan staff, will be chief. Much of the work now handled by the division of public moneys, which is to be abolished under the budget plan of handling government finance, will be taken over by Mr. Croxton, in addition to other duties.

AMERICAN WHEAT SURPLUS AT STAKE

Wheat Director Urges Measures to Protect United States From Stripping of Markets by Foreign Buyers at Low Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Forty-dollar flour and 25-cent bread are not at all likely to come in the United States. In the belief of Julius H. Barnes, federal wheat director, he points out that the wheat crop in the United States promises to exceed the average crop, while the importing countries of Europe have crop prospects larger than those of last year.

Mr. Barnes believes that the wheat market should be restored to pre-war commercial practices, even though the transition be accompanied with great difficulties. No question of further governmental regulation of wheat prices has been involved in the conferences he held recently with grain men in Chicago and with government officials and chairmen of congressional agricultural committees in Washington.

"The experience of this office," he says, "confirms my former conviction that government operation should be injected into the field of individual initiative only during war. Insurmountable difficulties will prevent the ready reinstatement of pre-war commercial practices, but further injection of government control into peace time processes is too high a price to pay for their solution. The war pledge of Congress to our producers carried over into peace, has been redeemed. It is time for American resourcefulness to recreate a field in which American judgment and initiative may operate."

Large Farm Stocks

"Prophecies of \$40 flour and 25 cent bread have no justification in the present promise. It is well to remember that, only twelve months ago, the same type of apprehensive mind saw nothing but a depreciated wheat price and the loss to this government of \$1,000,000,000 on the outstanding pledge, which has been redeemed without a dollar loss."

"Current weekly farm deliveries run almost three times those of a year ago, indicating large farm stocks; our elevators and mills are loaded with wheat, to a total of 127,000,000 bushels, against 95,000,000 a year ago. These stocks held in suspension by lack of adequate transportation are burdening our whole credit structure, while foreign buyers in our seaports, not realizing that lack of transportation alone reduces the current offerings in those ports, bid higher and higher in an attempt to secure desired quantities. These quantities would be readily available if merchants could make actual delivery at these ports. These prices are not reflected to the farmer as in previous years, and will not be, unless there can be devised a way in which actual delivery can be made."

Lack of Transportation

"A striking illustration of the stifling of export by lack of transportation is shown in the total export of grain and flour for 10 months to May 1, this year, there being a decline of 125,000,000 bushels of grain from the figures of the corresponding period last year. In the same period the in-and-out movement of grain in the 11 principal primary markets of the country has also shown a decrease of 213,000,000 bushels. Moreover, that these facilities were not serving the producer in other commodities than grain, is shown in the export figures of meat and dairy products, which declined for the first nine months' period of this cereal year practically 1,400,000,000 pounds from the figures of last year. These figures explain why the producer has lost his ready market of years."

"The menace of the situation to our credit and handling facilities rests in the fact that this seaport price level in wheat is made by a few government officials abroad, and may collapse any day with any change of policy, with resultant loss. It is not a basis made by the meeting point of differing views of thousands of merchants scanning the daily development of world prices. Protection for United States."

"Unless we interpose some American protection between a practical price dictatorship in the hands of foreign government officers whose interest runs counter to our own, we may see during the crop-moving period, the absorption of the American surplus at prices dictated unduly low and the stripping of our market of the accumulated surplus which may measurably protect the consumer price at a later period. That protection to the producer has been for the past two years the absorption by the grain corporation at the fair price basis of 600,000,000 bushels."

"Prior to that time, American resourcefulness had by test of years, developed the American system of great central hedging markets for future delivery, furnishing a security against losses which followed violent changes in the wheat level. Without this security, we face a necessary readaptation of the marketing and credit machinery which had learned to function upon that security. Without those national markets, we are exposed to the absorption of our crop surplus during the crop-moving period at unfairly low prices, perhaps dictated by the buyers for foreign governments. We should consider the possibilities of these governments with great sympathy, but we must also protect the rightful interests of our own producers. While our government to a policy of subsidy of bread to

their people is one foreign to the American ideal and destructive of the natural play of substitution by price attraction. The inability of their importing merchants to carry their own overseas commitments on a scale sufficient for the food needs of their people is a motive for government buying on their part which may more soundly appeal to our sympathy. But, in all events, a price level made for American farm produce must be fair, a price in which we as sellers have had some measure of influence and some protection."

HEARING ON BOSTON CARMEN'S DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—H. Ware Barnum, representing the Boston Elevated Railway Company at the sessions of the special board of arbitration on the carmen's demand for 95 cents an hour, argued at the closing conference yesterday from evidence already presented that while living expenses had gone up 100 per cent, the wage increase for the company's employees amounted to 114 per cent for the same period. Supporting his contention that an increase in carfare must inevitably follow a rise in wages, he said:

"The dividends now paid upon the stock of the company are at the rate of less than 4 1/2 per cent upon the amount of cash actually paid in, which is below the rate paid upon government bonds purchased at current prices. The operations of the company since July 1, 1919, when the 10 cent fare was started, to April 1, 1920, show a deficit of \$26,000, making no deductions for back pay for the months of May and June, 1919. The results for April, 1920, show a profit of \$150,000, or a net loss to date (disregarding back pay) of \$76,000."

James H. Vahey, for the men summed up previous evidence and again criticized Mayor Andrew J. Peters for writing a letter to Mr. Barnum protesting any wage increase which would cause a further charge to passengers. Decision was reserved.

CARMEN WANT 80 PER CENT INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Following the announcement of the Cincinnati Traction Company, that carfare under the service-at-cost plan would be automatically increased from 7 to 7 1/2 cents on June 1, the street car men's union, comprising 2000 men, presented demands for an 80 per cent increase in wages. Under the union's present contract, which expires June 30, motormen and conductors are now receiving a maximum wage of 50 cents an hour. The new scale submitted by the union proposes a maximum of 90 cents an hour. In addition to this increase a working day of nine hours is requested, with a rate of double pay for overtime. At present the length of the working day varies according to the schedules of the several lines and the men receive a rate of one and one-third for overtime.

Officials of the company declare that the new scale, if granted, would increase the operating cost \$2,500,000 a year. To meet this, under the service-at-cost agreement with the city, fares would have to be increased approximately 2 1/2 cents, which, added to the rate in effect after June 1, would increase the fare to 10 cents—an increase of 100 per cent in less than two years. Conferences will be arranged in the hope of inducing the union representatives to modify their demands.

SUGAR SMUGGLED FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—A difference in price of sugar between Windsor and Detroit of 10 cents a pound is responsible for an organized effort to buy up all the available supply in western Ontario and transport it across the border. Those who attempted to take advantage of the situation did not in all cases keep within the law. Chatham reports that tons of sugar were purchased in small lots at country stores in the counties of Essex and Kent, and this was taken to Detroit, where the prevailing price was 32 cents a pound. At the border the police were on the lookout and one attempt to smuggle sugar across the river as junk was discovered. The junk men had 1500 pounds of sugar skillfully hidden away under rugs. When pressed, the men admitted they had bought the sugar from grocers in Windsor at 22 cents a pound and intended selling it at 32 cents across the river where the shortage was acute.

EXPORT TRADE GROWS

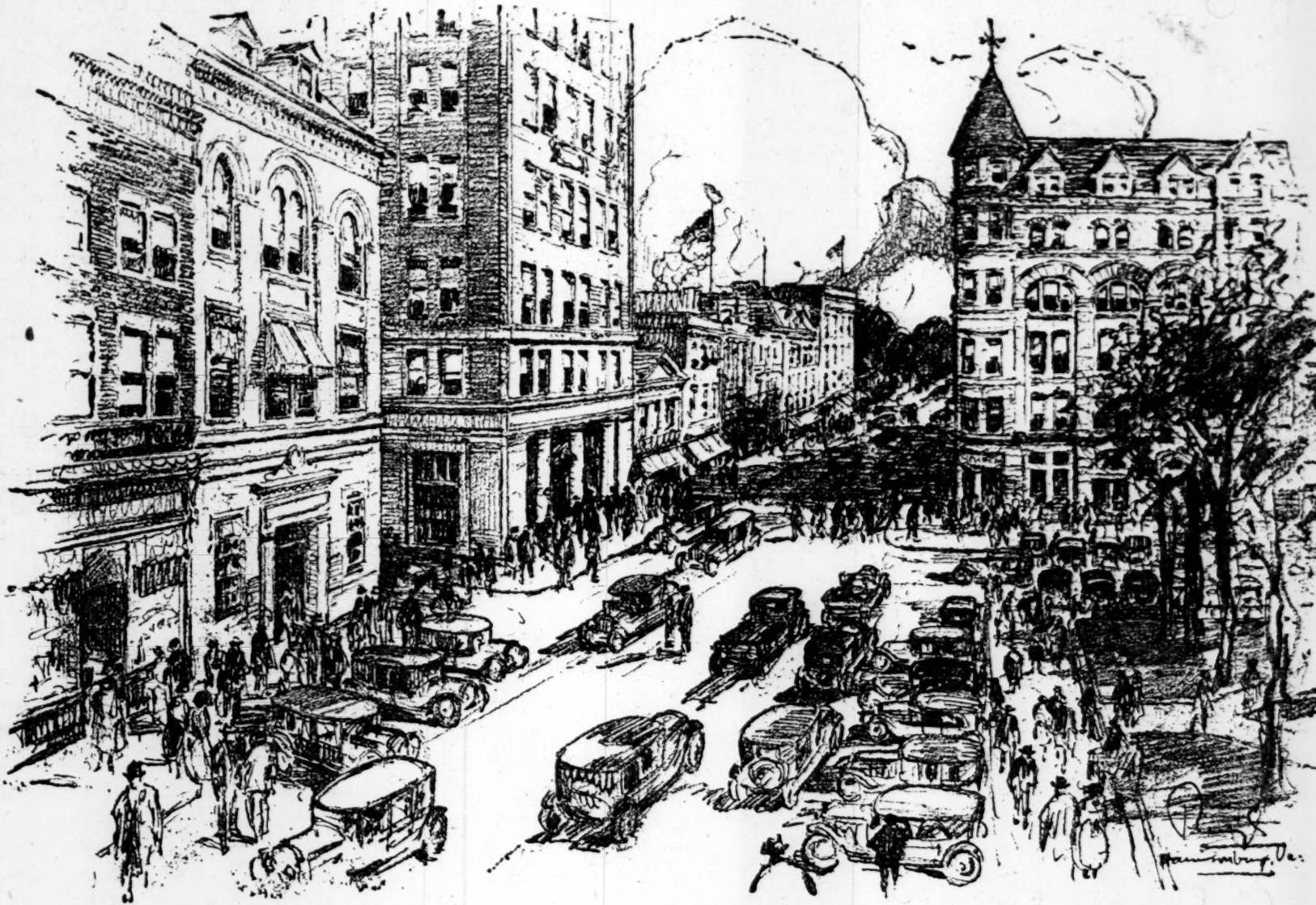
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Export shipments from Saskatchewan to the United States in 1919, invoices of which were certified in the American consul's office in Regina show a startling increase over 1918. Last year the total exports amounted to \$6,738,000 as compared with \$5,000,000 the year before. As the consul does not certify invoices for less than \$100 of goods it follows that the actual total would be much larger if all the smaller items were included.

WINNIPEG FARES UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The City of Winnipeg has decided to drop its fight for a return to the 5-cent fare on the Winnipeg Street Railway. Six months ago the company was granted a 6-cent fare by the Utilities Commissioner to hold until a valuation of the system could be made by experts. In view of the report of the latter the city has decided that the company is entitled to a 6-cent fare.



Harrisonburg, Virginia, on Court Day

A CITY OF THE NEW SOUTH

All the way going west and south after leaving Washington is the evidence of fine pasture land for cattle and horses with rolling country and views of foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, until one comes to the head of the famed Shenandoah Valley, when begin the plantations of prosperous farms of grass and corn—that at this time are furrowed in regular design of long prospective lines, to appear and disappear as the land rises and falls; and made rich in coloring by the varied textures of land and time of plowing.

It is a fine sight to see a five or six-horse team turning up the yielding earth, leaving in its wake the new fresh smell of the soil, with all the promise of coming planting and harvest—a little way behind see the owner riding along on horseback—now and then a more up-to-date planter will be seen using a tractor.

At the southern and western end of this smiling valley, once fierce with battles, is the thriving town of Harrisonburg, the county seat of Rockingham County, Virginia, with a population of 5000 and almost entirely of pure Anglo-Saxon stock.

Every third Monday is a court day, or more properly a fête day. Then all the farmers and their folk come in from the ends of the county, to renew acquaintances allied to business matters, as well as legal. It's a southern custom of the circuit-riding when at stated intervals judges and lawyers and others would decide to come to a town to meet and discuss matters of administration for the entire county.

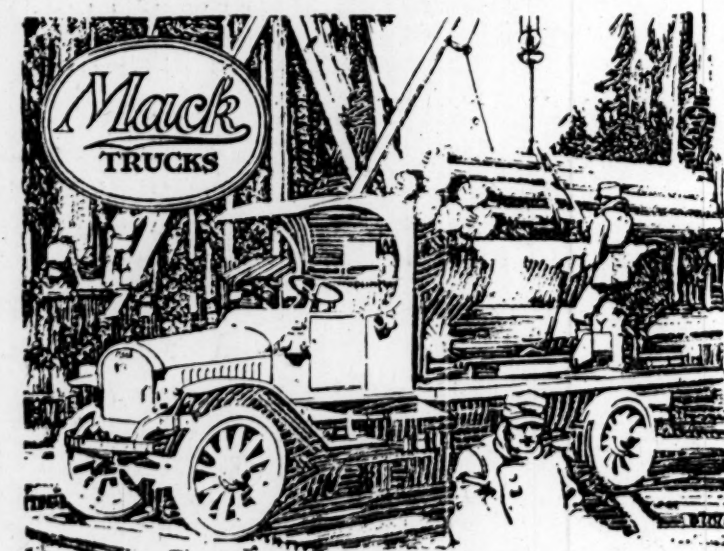
corresponding as it does to the New England town meeting, but in the South it determined on a certain town, whereas in New England each village has its own town meeting.

I will not dispute the advantages either way, but it is an exhilarating spectacle to see crowded in the largest town all the peoples of the county, gathered together in friendly intercourse on these court days. Stores, shops and banks are crowded. Amusements take on a new aspect, and lively conversational groups stand on curb edges, unmindful of the crowded walks. The square is parked with cars by the hundreds, whose owners are elsewhere, and the town takes on an added importance and dignity for the time, and if one had to believe the statements of its natives you would have to readjust your opinion of cities 100 times as large and important.

CANADA EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The exhibitors to the Canadian Industries Exhibition which will take place in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, England, from June 3 to June 17, with a view of bringing before the chief importers of Great Britain and Europe some of the industrial products of Canada, sailed from Montreal recently, on board the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services ship, Scotian and Verentia, taking with them their exhibits. The exhibition marks an epoch in empire trade, for it is the first time that any dominion has attempted to hold an exhibition composed entirely of its own products outside of its own borders. Practically every branch of trade in Canada will be represented at the exhibition.



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PEACE RESOLUTION ON HOUSE CALENDAR

Senate Measure Expected to Be Passed at Once and Sent to President, Who Probably Will Veto It and Return Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Knox resolution passed by the United States Senate last Saturday, which repeals the declaration of war with Germany and Austria and also repeals special war legislation so as to permit the resumption of commercial relations with the enemy countries, will be taken up by the House of Representatives for passage today. The House is expected to concur in the Senate measure, which was substituted for the Porter resolution enacted by the House, as soon as it is called up. It will be sent immediately to the White House, but the President, it is universally believed, will promptly veto the measure. Administration leaders indicated that the veto of the President might reach Congress before the close of tomorrow's session. They also said that they expected the President to send the Treaty of Versailles back to the Senate with his veto of the peace resolution.

This latter action, it was said, would serve a double purpose. It would be the answer of the President to Republican proposals for a separate treaty and to their maneuver to declare a technical state of peace by Congressional resolution. Placing the Treaty once more before the Senate would serve notice on the country at large, it was said, that the issue is very much alive, on the eve of the gathering of the national conventions.

Republican leaders indicated yesterday that they would make no effort to pass the resolution over the veto of the President. A poll of both houses conducted by leaders clearly indicated that such an attempt would be hopeless, as the Republicans could not, with party lines tightening in anticipation of the conventions, muster a two-thirds vote to override the leader of the Democratic Party.

Should the President carry out his plan of vetoing the resolution and sending the Treaty back to the Senate, as announced by his advisers, Republican leaders said they would be fully satisfied. The President would assume full responsibility for continuing the technical state of war, they declared. This means that political purposes would be served.

If the Versailles Treaty is sent back to the Senate it will be sent to the Foreign Relations Committee, where Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, said it would remain until after the presidential election next November.

The Republicans in the Senate will demand that the President transmit to the Senate all the information he withheld while the Treaty was under consideration before. The Senate will ask again for the stenographic reports of the Peace Conference and for the protocols and other agreements made after the President left Paris.

Sugar Found, Owner Unknown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—One thousand pounds of sugar, in 100-pound bags, was found lying on the ground in the Ninth Street yard of the Boston & Albany Railroad, East Cambridge, by the night watchman, as he was making his rounds yesterday morning. How it got there and where it came from is not known.

BATTLE IN MINING TOWN

MATEWAN, West Virginia—State police and deputy sheriffs took control here yesterday, following disorders on Wednesday night, when 10 persons were killed in a pistol battle between authorities, citizens and detectives of the Baldwin-Felts Agency. The shooting resulted, according to authorities, from action of the detectives, who evicted a number of miners from two Stone Mountain Company houses on Wednesday. Two Stone Mountain Company mines were closed recently when it became known that an effort was being made to unionize them. The miners claim that the detectives were sent to dispossess families of workers who had been dismissed.

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For all furniture and woodwork.
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WAGES MOVEMENT IN COTTON TRADE

False Economic Position Has
Been Created by Increased
Pay Demands, Which May
Cause Prices of Fabrics to Soar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—The wages movement in the cotton trade here is now coming to a head, and the issue of peace or war cannot long be left undecided. The prospects of peace are not improved by the fact that the three sections of the workers—spinners, card and blowing room, and manufacturing—are not acting in concert but have lodged separate claims. Thus, if only one section fails to secure satisfaction the whole of the industry may be held up. The demands now being made are the biggest the industry has ever known.

The manufacturing section has asked for a 60 per cent increase on current earnings. This if granted, would bring wages to 273.4 per cent over the pre-war wage, and 292 per cent above the standard list. The reply of the employers is an offer of 55 per cent on the standard list to weavers, winders, beamers, warehousemen and twistlers, and 27½ per cent on the standard list for tapers, dry tapers, warpers, drawers and powerloom overlookers.

To the former group of operatives, this is equivalent to 22½ per cent on current wages and to the latter group to 12 per cent. It is thus in the case of the former 37½ per cent below the operatives' demand and in the latter 48 per cent below it. The operatives have not yet replied to the offer, but the chances of its acceptance are small, especially as it is accompanied by the proposal that the new wages agreement shall be binding until April 30, 1921.

Good Trade and High Profits

In view of the prospect of continued good trade and high profits, the trade unions are very loath to have their hands tied for a considerable period. The employers, on the other hand, in a natural desire to stabilize the conditions of production as much as possible, will press their proposal for no further alteration in wage for 12 months.

Coming to the other sections, the claim of the spinners is the same as that of the manufacturing operatives both in amount and in relation to pre-war wages and the standard list, but it is accompanied by a demand that the annual holidays, apart from public holidays, amount to 10 days, shall be paid for at full spinning rates. The spinners also claim that any agreement at which they arrive with the employers shall only be provisional, and that they shall be at liberty to repudiate it if the outcome of the negotiations with the other sections shall be an advance of wages larger than they themselves have obtained.

The demand of the card and blowing-room workers is, that the rates laid down in the standard list shall be doubled, and 75 per cent then added. This would raise wages to 250 per cent above the present list and 233½ per cent above the pre-war wage. On current earnings it represents approximately 65 per cent.

Offer to Arbitrate

The employers have rejected the applications of both the spinners and the card and blowing-room workers, but have offered to refer them to the government arbitration. This opens up a rather interesting situation. Whatever the cardroom workers may do, it is quite possible that the spinners would accept arbitration, provided that it was in the form of the recent inquiry into the dockers' demand for a national minimum of 16s. a day.

The operative spinners recently instructed their executive to press for such an inquiry and the employers' offer to arbitrate would seem to open up an opportunity to bring the matter forward on a definite issue. The arbitration which the employers have in mind would be by one of the govern-

ment-appointed courts under the Industrial Courts Act sitting in private. The inquiry which the operatives are desirous of bringing about, though it would take place under the same law, would be before a court of which the operatives and the employers themselves appointed an equal number of members, the first being nominated by the government, which would also appoint the independent chairman. Such a court would sit in public and the parties on either side could call evidence from outside the trade in support of their claim. An inquiry on these lines would result in a searching investigation of the profits and organization of the industry such has been witnessed in the case of the docks.

Capitalization of Mills

In view of the vast amount of speculation which has, for months, been going on, and the immense increase in the capitalization of mills, such an inquiry would be instructive and it is not among the operatives alone that it would be welcomed. "We admit," says the *Textile Mercury*, "that it is time that the government stepped in and took the question of wages and prices sternly in hand. The present situation is all very well for those who are getting higher and higher wages on the one hand, and higher and higher profits on the other hand, out of the conditions created by the war. But this means that someone has to pay for it. If the cotton operatives secure what they now demand, prices of cotton fabrics will rise, in consequence of which other people will seek greater profit and increased wages. It is a false economic position which must collapse sometime soon."

The recent extraordinary general meeting of the Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust, which was founded in October, 1918, revealed a great growth of the undertaking. At its foundation the trust had a share capital of £600,000 and granted a mortgage of £400,000. Subsequently the share capital was increased to £2,300,000 and the meeting referred to resolved on a further increase to £7,300,000 by the creation of five million new one-pound shares.

The trust now controls 49 mills, its purchase having included those of the famous firm of Horrocks Cresswell and several other prominent Lancashire cotton undertakings. Its mills contain 2,000,000 spindles and 16,000 looms and extensions which are now being carried out at several of the mills will result in a large increase in the spindleage and the number of looms. The trust owns its own waste and dreyworks, and is rapidly becoming self-contained. Its employees number 14,000. For all the mills controlled by the trust, cotton for the season has been secured at prices considerably below those now prevailing.

DRINK AND GAMBLING OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The New South Wales Methodist Conference, sitting in Sydney, signalized its gathering by urging Methodists to pray for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages, declaring that the traffic is "inherently criminal" in its nature. The conference also censured the state government, because it had not only legalized the use of the totalizer on race-courses, but took a substantial share of the proceeds of the 10 per cent commission exacted on wagers.

GIRL USHERS FOR DEMOCRATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—"Coads" will act as ushers at the National Democratic Convention which meets in San Francisco in June. There will be 500 ushers, 250 from each of the universities. Frederick Suttle, president of the Democratic Club of Stanford, and Edward Martin, president of the Democratic Club at the University of California, will select them.

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CHINESE VIEW OF NEW CONSORTIUM

Authority Points Out Dangers to
China's Sovereignty and That
Native Bankers May Be Ex-
cluded From Making Loans

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—After a few days in Shanghai, where he was entertained by many organizations and made several speeches, T. W. Lamont, representative of the American group of Bankers in the Chinese consortium, arrived in Peking. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lynch Williams, Jeremiah Smith Jr., and Martin Egan. At the regular monthly luncheon of the Anglo-American Association, Mr. Lamont spoke, his address following speeches by two Chinese gentlemen who have recently returned from Europe—Mr. Ting and Mr. Tao. The speech of Mr. Tao, was a frank criticism of the new banking consortium, in which he pointed out the dangers of China entering into relations which may threaten her sovereignty and exclude her own bankers from participation in loans to the Chinese Government on as favorable basis as those secured by the consortium.

This drew from Mr. Lamont a spirited reply, to the effect that the consortium had never contemplated any interference with the politics of China. "The Chinese must settle their own political problems," said Mr. Lamont. At the same time the consortium had a serious responsibility toward the investors in Chinese securities, which made it imperative that care should be taken that any loans should only be made for constructive purposes.

Participation of Chinese Banks

He further stated that no decision had been arrived at as to the participation of Chinese banks in these loans. The question had been brought up in parliamentary discussions of the consortium in Paris, but no decision had been reached because it was at that time dependent upon other issues which had to be settled first.

Mr. Lamont clearly pointed out that the success of the consortium's plan is wholly dependent upon the hearty cooperation of the Chinese Government and people. They had two essential objects—one fair play to China and the other the welfare of China. He looked forward to the development of the latent resources of China and declared that the aim of the consortium is to help in this desired result.

The second speech of Mr. Lamont was made at a dinner given in his honor at the new Hotel de Peking by the American Association of North China. As only Americans were present, Mr. Lamont said that he would speak of some of his experiences at the Paris Conference, where he was a financial adviser. He praised the Treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. He expressed regret at the defeat of the Treaty in America and attributed it to two causes: first the maladroitness of

President Wilson and secondly the playing of petty party politics on the part of Republican senators.

A Critic of America

He said that it was impossible for America to keep out of the current of world politics and that those who pleaded for the doctrine of "America First" only meant America first in securing her own selfish aims. He declared that his conception of "America First" is that America should be first in service to the rest of mankind. He said that he was a Republican but at the same time an ardent admirer of President Wilson, "whose high idealism had never failed him." Mr. Lamont stated that in his opinion nine-tenths of the American people were in favor of the League of Nations. While Mr. Lamont was in Shanghai it was announced that Japanese bankers had agreed to the inclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia in the sphere of the united loans of the new consortium, but the news seems to have been premature. Such action has the undoubted approval of Japanese banking and commercial interests, but as yet the government has not expressed its purposes. The Military Party is known to look upon this inclusion with hostility, as unfavorable to its schemes of domination; hence at the time of writing, it is still an open question as to whether or not Japan will be a member of the consortium, and if she does not join it, whether or not it can succeed.

ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS HOLD CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The annual conference of the National Anti-Vaccination League was held recently at Caxton Hall, Westminster, when a large number of delegates attended from all parts of the country. Mr. Arnold Lupton, former member of Parliament for Sleaford, presided and in his address welcoming the delegates, he described vaccination as one of the greatest curses from which the world suffered today.

He was not sure, he said, about the statistics for the past five years, but it was computed that for 100 years before the recent war, vaccination had destroyed more people than all the wars which had taken place during that period. He hoped they would very soon see the end of this terrible system from which so many people derived pecuniary benefit, to the sacrifice of their fellow creatures.

A resolution was moved by Mr. W. S. Hendry, protesting against the attitude of Dr. Addison, the Minister of Health, in regard to vaccination, and calling on the government to "respect the wishes of the people so clearly expressed against state intervention on behalf of vaccination, or any other methods of inoculating the human body."

COMMERCIAL USES OF FLYING IN INDIA

Favorable Climatic Conditions
Offer Possibilities to This New
Method of Transportation

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Now that commercial aviation has become a fact by the arrival of the Handley Page aeroplanes, it is interesting to consider what effect this new type of transportation may have on the intercommunication facilities of India. The uses of commercial aviation may be divided into three classes: (1) passenger carrying; (2) rapid mail deliveries; (3) express freight transportation. Passenger carrying for distances over 300 miles offers distinct attractions. For example, on the Calcutta to Bombay route it takes 44 hours to do the journey by train, while an aeroplane flying at a cruising speed of 85 miles per hour, allowing for three stops en route, can arrive in Bombay in 14½ hours.

The most promising route appears to be as follows: (1) Calcutta to Jharsuguda; (2) Jharsuguda to Nagpur; (3) Nagpur to Bhusawal; (4) Bhusawal to Bombay. The machines would stop at each of these stations to disembark passengers, freight, and mail. Each machine would work only between two stations, returning to its original station with a return load every day. Thus no machine would have to fly more than 350 miles from its base, and would so avoid the inevitable strain on machines and pilots which would be incurred by one aeroplane traversing the 1000-odd miles between the two cities.

Night Flying a Success

Any aerial services which are to be maintained regularly must be flown by night to be a success. For one thing this would mean that a business man traveling from Calcutta to Bombay would lose none of his business time. Leaving Calcutta at 6:30 p. m. he would arrive in Bombay at 8:30

a. m. next day, without having suffered anything like the discomfort of the two day's railway journey. One additional argument toward night flying in India is the fact that in the cooler air at night the aeroplane engine gives much better results and power. By means of a series of light-houses and searchlights the route would be marked out across India at least one of these light-houses would be always visible to the pilot. Landing by night is not the difficult and dangerous operation that one would imagine, given a good aerodrome and proper lighting.

Then with regard to mail carrying, aviation would prove distinctly useful. A telegram, besides being expensive does not always meet the case, as it cannot go into detail, nor can it be recognized as a legal document owing to the lack of the original signature. Moreover a deferred telegram from Calcutta to Bombay often takes 24 hours to arrive. Now compare a letter posted at 5 p. m. in Calcutta and dispatched by aerial mail. The letters would be sorted en route, each bag would be dropped at the station marked and a new bag picked up. The letter to Bombay then should be delivered to the addressee by 9:30 next morning, making a total time of say 16½ hours against 50 to 60 hours if carried by train.

Fair Share of Support Needed

Commercial aviation has arrived and its success is already assured in other countries. India, with its favorable climatic conditions, offers enormous possibilities to this new method of transportation. If only it receives its fair share of support, from not only the Government of India but also

the business men of this country, nothing but success may be expected. Up to now that support has not been forthcoming.

In India the present lack of aerodromes is a serious deterrent to any attempt to introduce a regular air service. Bombay aerodrome is only usable at certain times owing to inundation. Khandwa aerodrome is merely a small field. Allahabad is extremely small and rough. Jabalpur has only a race-course used as a landing ground. Calcutta the premier city of India has no aerodrome at all. What is required is a chain of aerodromes, each 1000 yards by 1000 yards extending across India at intervals of 300 miles. India is one of the great links in the aerial connection of the world, and without her assistance the scheme for connecting the East and West by means of the commercial aeroplane will be obviously impossible.

AWARDS FOR NAVAL INVENTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Navy Appropriation Account for 1918-19 recently issued, gives a list of gratuities paid for special services, amounting to £134,901. The sum of £10,000 was paid for an invention of hydrophones. £7000 for a patent bullet, three awards of £2000 each in connection with coastal motor boats; £2500 for an invention of a silvering mirror process; and £500 for an invention in improvements in roll and depth recorders. The gratuities for sinking and destroying enemy submarines amounted to £25184 7s.; and those for sinking mines £39,383.18s. The awards to crews of the Mercantile Marine for services and minor special gratuities were £45,203.11.11.

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AERIAL ALLIES OF THE OCEAN LINER

In the Main, Commercial Development of Aircraft Ought to Produce an Extension of Shipping Activities Everywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Every one has probably heard how a well-known actress who was going to the United States and missed the boat train in London, chartered an Avro aeroplane and flew to Southampton in time to catch her boat. So highly pleased was she with her trip that on her return she arranged for an Avro to meet the Aquitania at Southampton, and flew up to town ahead of her fellow-passengers.

This incident was of the nature of an experiment, but it was significant of what will occur frequently, and even regularly, when aircraft comes into more general use. Aircraft is not a future rival to shipping so far as the great bulk of commerce is concerned, but there are certainly a number of minor uses in which aircraft, when properly developed, may effect the doing of surface craft. Lord Fisher holds that the torpedo-carrying seaplane will drive all men-of-war to seclusion under the waters; but even if that prophecy proves true, the change in the nature of navies will have no direct effect upon merchantmen.

Mails are the most important matter which is likely to be monopolized by aircraft; and to that may be added a few articles of light weight and small bulk, such as films, and a number of first-class passengers. Aircraft have their limitations, although at present one cannot foretell the extent of their usefulness. In the main, the development of commercial aircraft ought to produce an extension of shipping activities by stimulating the commercial activities of the world and by opening up undeveloped tracts.

The Flying Boat

If one sought to prophesy with intelligence about the future of aerial development, one would start by studying the various types of aircraft and by studying the peculiar functions of each. The thoughts of those interested in the sea may turn first to seaplanes and flying boats. The former may be briefly dismissed, because they cannot ride out anything like a heavy sea, and can only attain their full utility on inland waters. On large rivers and medium-sized lakes they should, however, do very good work; and they may also be very useful in fine weather among the archipelagos and on coasting work. In any case they are only small craft, carrying a couple of passengers or so.

The flying boat is a different proposition, because its ultimate development is a matter of conjecture. At present it is in every way a stouter and more powerful craft than the seaplane, and it may in time attain to a considerable degree of seaworthiness. An American naval flying boat has crossed the Atlantic, but one must not deduce too much from that. An aeroplane has done the same, but no one considers the latter event to have anything but a sporting significance. In any case, one swallow does not make a summer. But flying boats may come to be used to a large extent for sea crossings of intermediate length.

Aerial Ocean Liner

The true aerial ocean liner will be the airship, because it is supported in the air by its gas bag, and not by the impetus of its propeller. To the airship, engine trouble is the bogey which it is to transcend by

heavier-than-air craft. Moreover, a rigid airship can carry a much greater useful load than a flying boat can handle, and the larger the ship the larger in proportion the load. It is the airship which will in the future rob the Atlantic liners of a certain number of first-class passengers, and perhaps also of the mail contracts. But it must be remembered that if mails and business magnates travel more swiftly than steamers can carry them, the result will be a greater volume of business done in the world, with consequent benefit to the boats which carry the goods in bulk.

The above mentioned three types of aircraft are those which may at first sight be called rivals to merchant shipping, albeit upon very slight foundation. The remaining types can be nothing but allies, feeders and tenders of the ships. One can leave out of consideration the small non-rigid airships because their future is obscure. There remain, therefore, two types—the large aeroplane and the small aeroplane. A very common mistake by superficial writers on aeronautics is to confuse these types, or even to speak of the small aeroplane as if it were a more immature form of the large type.

As a matter of fact, they differ not only in size but in functions; and a fully developed state of aerial commerce can dispense with neither one nor the other. The large aeroplane must operate on regular routes, must start and arrive with regularity, and must advertise its time-table. Like the airship across the seas, the large aeroplane will carry mails and a certain number of first class passengers, and a comparatively small load of selected goods.

Branch Air Lines

This program, of course, will not satisfy the needs of a civilized population. People will wish to make air journeys not provided for by these aerial express. Branch lines must be maintained to link up smaller towns with the great air ports. For both these purposes small aeroplanes may be employed, especially in areas where the population is scattered but not impoverished, as in the agricultural parts of the British Dominions. In such lands an aeroplane should soon come to be the regular means of transportation for doctors, government officials, and others who need to travel with speed over great distances where ground communications are bad.

Life in those parts of the world has hitherto tended to be primitive. Nothing can stimulate it and infuse the spirit of progress as can rapid communications. Aircraft—perhaps a small airship, or a small aeroplane—will, in many cases, make simple the work of explorers and surveyors, and thus lead to the exploitation of tracts previously regarded as a profitless wilderness. All such developments must sooner or later lead to business which in the great majority of cases will result in filling the holds of merchant vessels.

UNITY OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH RACES

This Fundamental Unity Has Been Consolidated by Their Mutual Sacrifices During War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the present moment, when the pessimists are loudly lifting their voices and declaring that the first rift between the British and French peoples has begun, as exemplified in the British Government's note to France in connection with the French occupation of Frankfurt, it may be as well to emphasize the fact of the fundamental unity that exists between the two nations—a unity that has been absolutely consolidated by their mutual sacrifices during the five years of war. The bond that has been forged between the British Army and the French people is one that is absolutely indissoluble. A personal experience may be of interest in this connection.

In the heart of Syria, a full seven months after the cessation of hostilities, orders were received to proceed to England for demobilization. Two or three shiploads a day—and very often more—were then being dispatched from Kantara—commonly known as the "Canvas City of Egypt"—because it was composed almost entirely of tents—and the general route adopted was from Alexandria or Port Said by sea to Taranto in the south of Italy, and then a nine days' train journey up the Adriatic coast and across France to Boulogne.

France's Welcome to "Tommies"

Occasionally the troops were taken direct from Egypt to Marseilles, but in any case the train journey through France held good, and it was here that the impression was formed that nothing would be able to disturb the spirit of true affection existing between the French and the British. It should be borne in mind that at the time of traveling through France a goodly percentage of the French Army had returned to their civil occupations, and that the terrible fighting all had endured was already rapidly becoming a memory of the past, all serving to emphasize the truly remarkable welcome received at each town.

There was nothing forced about this welcome; it was entirely spontaneous. The principal emotion underlying it all was affection and gratitude, with not a trace of that self-interest, which appeared to be the predominating feature of the welcome

accorded by the Syrians when our troops marched into Beirut the previous October. This was all so different and genuine.

"Vive les Anglais!"

Looking out of the train window when speeding through the fields of France in the bright sunshine, one would see little groups of peasants at work on the land. They would look up casually—almost indifferently—at the sound of the approaching train. And then would come the change! One would see them shading their eyes with their hands as their seeming indifference changed to curiosity, which in turn gave place to interest. "Les Anglais—voilà les Anglais," they would cry out, and waving their handkerchiefs, we would speed past to the cry of "Vive les Anglais!" It was the same all the way along the line—none of that begging for food or money that greeted us on all sides in Italy—but just honest joy that we had come safely through and were on our way home.

The first large town stopped at in France was Lyons, and it was raining hard, as one train drew in at the station, but this did not deter the French people from giving a good welcome. As soon as they realized it was a British troop train, they ran out of the houses and shops near by, and swarmed on to the platform to give their greeting. One could see little groups scattered all over the station, the French people being anxious to hear all about the troops' experiences out East, and they in turn trying to describe Mesopotamia, India

and Palestine in their very best French, to a rapt and attentive audience.

A Remarkable Sight

It must have been a remarkable sight in the pouring rain, and when the engine's whistle indicated it was time to get on board again, it was like parting from old friends. And so it was all through France—at every place stopped at—whatever time of the day or night—it was always the same. On one occasion drawing up into a station next to a French troop train, it was interesting to listen to the good-natured jesting that ensued—in many cases neither party understanding what the other was saying!

When at length Boulogne was reached, it can be safely said that all understood the true and literal meaning of "l'Entente Cordiale," and it was felt that, whatever else might happen in the world, nothing would be able to come between the British and the French. Affection and gratitude is too strongly embedded in the hearts of the actual people of each nation, for their relations to be easily disturbed. There can hardly be a doubt on that point. What happened in the journey through France—and to many other train loads both before and since—will always remain in the thought as a practical demonstration of the true spirit of "l'Entente Cordiale"—a spirit that cannot possibly be shaken by petty quibbles over a few technical points.

LORD HALDANE ON COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—The latest visitor of note to Holyoake House,

WAR STIMULATED THE OUTPUT OF TUNGSTEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a new volume dealing with tungsten ores, in the series of monographs on the "Mineral Resources of the Empire," published under the auspices of the mineral resources committee of the Imperial Institute, it is pointed out that before the war the smelting of tungsten ores, wolfram and scheelite, was mainly in German hands. Although about two-fifths of the total world's production of the ore was supplied by the British Empire, chiefly Burma, the greater part of it was sent to Germany for treatment.

Tungsten, it is pointed out, is used principally for the manufacture of high-speed steel for cutting tools, but the situation arising through the stoppage of German supplies was met by the erection in this country of several factories where tungsten metal and the alloy, ferro-tungsten, were made on a large scale for the needs of the British and allied armaments.

In order to meet the enormous demand for the metal, the production of the ore increased nearly everywhere. In 1917 Burma nearly trebled its pre-war output, the Malay State produced nearly four times as much as 1913, the United States did the same, and the South American countries doubled or trebled their output, while China, which produced no tungsten ore at all prior to 1914, had an output of over 4000 tons in 1918.

MEMPHIS WOMAN MADE JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—A woman now sits upon the Juvenile Court bench of this city, Mrs. T. F. Kelly having been sworn in and installed. As explanatory of his action in selecting a woman for the place, Mayor Paine said that he thought its duties and responsibilities could be more adequately and sympathetically filled by a woman than by a man. Following the installation of Judge Kelly, Miss Ada Turner was sworn in by the Mayor as chief probation officer of the court.

DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Hawaii's delegates will go uninstructed to the Republican national convention at Chicago, National Committeeman Robert W. Shingle announced recently.

Colonial Quality Samstag's New York

FROM hair nets to safety pins—for the dozen and one small needfuls you buy every day—there is *now* an established standard—"Colonial Quality"—so that you may be sure "each is the best at its price."

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Specially processed for invisibility and strength. Usual shapes and sizes, 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 a dozen; white or grey, 35c each, 3 for \$1, \$3.60 a dozen.



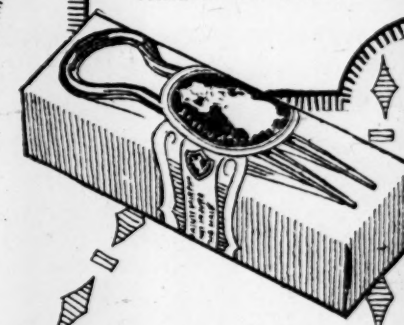
BABY DIMPLES Safety Pins

The safety pin that's absolutely safe—points and spring are both protected and they're rustproof, too. Nickel, black, and gold-plated, 10c a card.



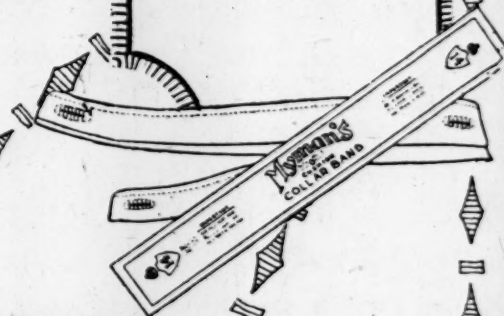
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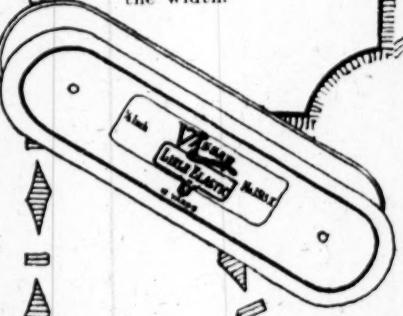
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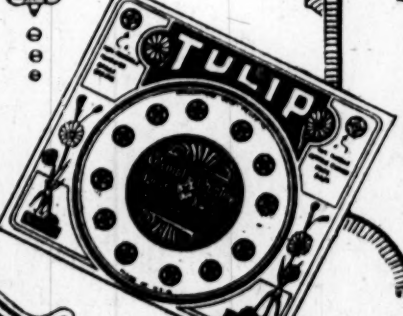
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DEMAND GROWS FOR
MASONIC LODGES

Need Is More Apparent in England, the Home of Small Lodges, Than in America Where Membership Is Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—During the past few days the reports of the finance committee of the United Grand Lodge of England have been issued, from which it is ascertained that the total income of the fund for general purposes for 1919 was £33,500; that of the fund for benevolence £37,080, from which £15,450 was paid to petitioners, leaving a surplus on the year of £20,340. The total income of the Building Fund was £22,940.

This last-named item has nothing to do with the Masonic Million Memorial Fund appeal issued by the Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught. This fund seems to be making great headway not only in London, but in the provinces among the provincial grand lodges and the subordinate private lodges. Within the past few days the province of Staffordshire, which is not one of the largest or wealthiest of the 46 provincial grand lodges, as distinct from the 36 district grand lodges, owing allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England, has undertaken to raise the minimum sum of £12,500 within the next five years toward the fund created for the erection of a home in the metropolis for the headquarters of the craft.

Housing a Complex Problem.

Staffordshire, however, has always been a stalwart in the collection of funds when necessity demanded. It has just raised £2310 as a thank-offering in commemoration of the quarter of a century rule of its provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Dartmouth. Of this sum Lord Dartmouth has handed over £1840 to a Wolverhampton Benevolent Association for the endowment of two beds in perpetuity for the children of Staffordshire Masons, and the balance has been handed over to the County War Memorial Fund. A special account for the fund has been opened with Lloyd's Bank, and already several large sums have been paid in.

English Freemasons are finding the housing question, as regards the craft, as serious and complex a problem as are their brethren in America. In many of the provinces, private lodges are finding it difficult to secure premises sufficiently large for their requirements, and they are forced to consider the question of purchasing or erecting premises solely for Masonic purposes. English Masonry, however, has the disadvantage, when compared with American Masonry, in that English lodges seldom meet more than six times during the year, whereas it is a common feature of American lodges to hold weekly meetings and, in many instances, the brethren meet even more frequently.

Lack of Masonic Clubs

In America, it also frequently happens that a Masonic club meets on the same premises and forms part and parcel of the lodge, whereas London does not boast even one Masonic club in its vast area. The purchasing of buildings, or even the erection, must therefore be viewed from an altogether different aspect when England is considered. Notwithstanding this fact, however, a certain lodge in the province of Oxfordshire, in order to overcome the difficulty, proposes to purchase a disused Wesleyan chapel and renovate it for the purposes of lodge meetings, solely for its own members.

Were it desired to form a Masonic club here, it would be almost impossible, since the lodge meets but six times in the year, and its members are distributed over all parts of the country, attending the regular meetings at great inconvenience and expense, involving as well the expenditure of much time. This fact, which is by no means an isolated one, will serve to show the difficulties under which many English lodges are working at present.

Building Schemes Considered

The same difficulties are, of course, existent in America, as witnessed by the numerous building schemes under consideration there, particulars of which have reached this country because of the scheme to build a temple for the grand lodge there at a cost of £2,500,000, or double the sum proposed to be expended upon the home for the United Grand Lodge of England. In South Africa, competitive designs have been called for the erection of a temple for the District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal.

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which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

It is refreshing to find in the midst of these building construction schemes that the cause of charity, always dear to the Freemason's heart, is not being neglected. At the meetings of the courts of governors and subscribers to the two large schools for the sons and daughters of Freemasons, all the candidates were once more admitted without ballot. Since the declaration of war, and on many occasions previously, it has been the custom to save candidates the trouble and expense of a contested election by admitting all approved candidates without ballot. The members of the craft have risen well to the occasion and have increased the sums collected at the annual festivals to permit of this being done.

In February last a Masonic festival and ball was held at the Midland Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, the accounts of which have just been presented. Even this local provincial effort resulted in a net balance, after payment of all expenses, of £692, which has been allocated for distribution between the West Lancashire Masonic charities.

The need and demand for more lodges is apparent on all sides. This is mainly owing to the differences which exist between English and American Freemasonry, differences in its constitution, that is, and not in its tenets. America is the home of large lodges, England the home of the small. Whereas in America it is by no means exceptional for lodges with membership rolls extending into four figures, it was the exception, until very recently, to find a lodge in England with a membership running into three figures.

In England, appointment to Masonic office has hitherto been by rotation rather than by merit, as is the practice in the United States, which is possibly the more logical method. Every initiate in England is enjoined, directly after admission, to aspire to the master's chair—in America, every initiate is directed to take up some work of utility to humanity, and particularly those of his own country and race.

Applications for Warrants Grow

The enormous influx into the ranks of the craft has led to a considerable increase in the number of applications for warrants to found new lodges. As stated in a previous article, it was doubtful whether the Grand Lodge of England would be able to maintain their embargo upon "class" lodges—here, again, a practice singular to England—and since the restriction was issued, several lodges on a "class" basis have been founded and consecrated. Now it is officially announced that permission has been given by the Grand Master's council for the formation of a lodge to be associated with the Federation of British Industries, to be known as the Industries Lodge, Westgate-on-Sea, a pretty seaside resort on the coast of Kent, is perhaps, the only seaside resort on the coast that does not boast a Masonic lodge, a defect that seems likely to be remedied in the immediate future, since an application has been made for a charter and the master and other officers have been selected. Even the Scottish villages are aspiring each to have a Masonic home, and all the Tweed, Masonic lodges are now springing into being.

Meeting Held at Sea

Particulars have come to hand of an interesting Masonic meeting held at sea on board the S. S. Baltana which recently arrived at Adelaide, when among the passengers were about 50 members of the craft, headed by H. Courtenay Luck, Deputy District Grand Master of Queensland, who presided at the meeting held under Masonic conditions in the main saloon dining room. To an interested audience Mr. Luck, who had been on a visit to England in connection with Masonic business, gave a review of the position of Freemasonry in each of the states of the Commonwealth and in New Zealand, explaining the methods of government and control, also the benevolent systems adopted for the help of needy brethren and their dependents. Several of the Australian and New Zealand brethren voiced the sentiments of good will toward those now journeying to the dominions for the first time.

Some displeasure has been caused by the action of some officials of the

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Grand Lodge who have refused to grant dispensations for the wearing of Masonic clothing on evenings when ladies are invited. Many brethren keep what they term an "open mind" on the question of ladies' nights, but no serious objection has ever been raised against a practice which has now been in vogue for a century or more, and it is well known that more than one brother high in the councils of the United Grand Lodge supports what has long ceased to be an innovation.

MINIMUM WAGE
OF BRITISH DOCKER

Sum Was Fixed Not as Bare Subsistence Level, but to Improve on His Pre-War Condition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The report of the inquiry into the dockers' wage question, recently made by the Industrial Court presided over by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, is considered for many reasons of great importance. It sets a precedent as the first award by an industrial court, for the decision of Labor disputes which will without doubt influence all future courts, and also those disagreements which never get as far as the courts.

The minimum wage which was granted as a standard minimum for all the large ports of Great Britain was fixed not at a bare subsistence level but at a sum which will give the dockers the pleasures of life. The sixteen shilling wage for an eight-hour day admittedly does more than compensate the dock laborer for the heightened cost of living; it definitely improves on his pre-war condition.

More important than this, however, is the court's announcement that the casual nature of dock labor is a blot upon civilization, and a blot which society will not much longer tolerate. When man has to wait upon time and tide, work cannot be continuous; the employer must have a pool of labor from which to draw in case of need. The court made it very plain that he must help to pay for this privilege.

The casualness of dock labor is not however solely due to the operations of nature or the choice of the employer, for many of the dockers look on the casual nature of their work as a badge of freedom. They insist upon being paid by the day or the half-day, apparently disliking to pledge themselves to a full week's work. The habit may not be easy to break, but it should be broken.

With commendable frankness, the court declares that the rise in wages which it commends can be supported by the industry if, and only if, the output is increased. If the consumer has to pay the advance in wages without getting a "quid pro quo" in rapid clearance of ships, commerce will suffer.

The court cannot order, it can only recommend, the employers and employed to agree as to wages and de-casualization. But the increase of output, though it may be encouraged, cannot well be enforced by the men's leaders. It will follow only upon a determination of the dockers to increase their effort and the most obvious way of insuring this would seem to be by some system of payment by results, in addition to an agreed minimum. If the men dislike payment by results they have it in their power to propose a workable alternative.

TASMANIA HAS RARE MINERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—Tasmania now promises to become the world's chief producer for some time to come of the rare mineral osmiridium. The various osmiridium yielding centers of this extensive serpentine belt on the west coast are already giving profitable employment to 200 men, and it is an easy matter for an industrious digger to earn up to £10 a week, while many are making double that and more. A complete bulletin on this highly interesting mineral occurrence is in course of preparation, and its publication, it is expected, will attract the attention of the whole mining world to Tasmania. Last year 1670 ounces of osmiridium was produced in Tasmania, the value being £24 per ounce.

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PORTUGAL RATIFIES
THE PEACE TREATY

Very Little Enthusiasm, However, Is Shown—Request Is Made for Return by England to Portugal of German Ships

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The Republic of Portugal has ratified the Treaty of Versailles, but though the ratification was passed by both houses of Parliament, it cannot be said that it was done wholeheartedly and with any great enthusiasm. The government is taking this opportunity of pressing upon its friends certain points that it feels should be given attention, and one of these is that the German ships which were in Portuguese ports when Portugal entered the war and seized them—and which are now in British hands—should all be returned to Portugal, and the Foreign Minister has telegraphed to the Portuguese representative in London to urge this point.

It is known in Lisbon that four of these ships will soon arrive, one of them being the Cuenene a vessel of large tonnage. A new French Minister, William Martin, has just been appointed to Lisbon, and any foreign minister who arrives here at the present time soon discovers that he has work of extreme difficulty and importance before him.

Parliament Convoked

As to the ratification of the Treaty, Parliament had to be convoked specially for this purpose, since as previously reported, its sittings had been suspended for a month at the desire of the new Premier to give him the best chance of carrying out the program of pacification that he had set himself. The Chamber of Deputies was fully represented on this special occasion, and all the members of the government were present, while the French and Belgian ministers were in the diplomatic seats.

Upon the opening of the debate, Brito Camacho expressed his surprise that the White Book of the Treaty had not yet been published in Portugal, and asked the government why this had not been done and why Parliament had thus been deprived of the means of forming a proper judgment on the Treaty. He regretted that, assuming there was a report from the Portuguese delegates to the conference, they knew nothing of it. The Foreign Minister said he was unaware of any such report.

Brito Camacho, continuing his criticism of the Portuguese situation in this matter, said that the Portuguese Parliament was the only one that yielded to signing of the treaty which it knew nothing about, and he concluded by asking if the fact of signing this treaty would cause the cancellation and annulment of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of alliance, and if in view of the establishment of the League of Nations, Portuguese foreign policy was to develop with a different tendency from its former one.

Another Scrap of Paper

The leader of the Popular Party, Julio Martins, said that he would vote for the ratification of the Treaty in spite of the fact that he considered it illogical, badly framed, and unjust. He asked for the immediate publication of the White Book, and declared that the voice of Portugal had not been heard.

Ramado Curto, the eminent Socialist leader, who is a peculiarly interesting figure in these days, said a treaty was being made like that of Vienna in 1815. The Treaty of Versailles, he said, was nothing, it was worth nothing, and it would frighten nobody. It was only another scrap of paper. He wound up a very fiery speech by presenting a long resolution in the name

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of the Parliamentary Socialist group. Subsequently, but only after very candid expressions of opinion upon the situation of Portugal in regard to the Treaty, it was, as stated, approved.

BRITISH MEAT POLICY
SEVERELY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The British Government made a belated promise, in March of this year, to reduce the price of New Zealand meat to the consumers of the United Kingdom. The policy of the British authorities in the handling of this meat seems to the New Zealand producer to have been stupid, and unfortunately there is no doubt that a real injury has been done to the trade of the Dominion.

Meat for which the British Government paid roughly 6d. per pound in New Zealand has been sold to the British public in limited quantities at three times that price and more. Consumption has been checked while millions of carcasses accumulated in the cold stores. Meat has been held so long that it has deteriorated; some of it has actually gone to the destructor. Worse still, meat that left New Zealand in prime condition, under strict official supervision, has been marketed in such a state as to cause a prejudice against the Dominion's produce.

The consequences of the British Government's methods have extended right back to the farm, where the farmer has found difficulty in disposing of his new stock, owing to the available storage space being occupied by millions of carcasses held over from other seasons.

The farmers want as little official interference with their business as possible in the future. They have been loud in their demand for a return to the conditions of free contract and open market. But they have an idea that the British Government, having got them into a difficulty, ought to get them out again, by clearing the New Zealand stores of meat already bought, before ending the arrangement entered into during the war for the purchase of the Dominion's exportable surplus. If the farmer is left to make his own selling arrangements while the cold stores are still full or nearly full of accumulated stocks owned by Britain, his position will be most difficult. That is why the New Zealand producers, while highly dissatisfied with official methods, are favoring an extension of the British purchase after June of this year.

THE "PILLAR OF FIRE" MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mrs. Alma White, president of the American organization "The Pillar of Fire," which aims at curbing present tendencies in women's dress, and supports a "dry" program, recently opened her campaign in the Central Hall, Westminster. Mrs. White said she did not come in any official capacity, but brought greetings from America. The aims of Great Britain and America were identical. If there were any suspicion that the American people were not with the people of Great Britain she sincerely hoped that they would be disillusioned. Certain propagandists from the Emerald Isle were seeking to bring about a breach between them, but it would be nothing less than a calamity if they were to succeed. There should be no weakening of the bonds of kinship between the two countries.

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FINE WATER FALL
IS THREATENED

Public Urged to Appeal to Congressmen to Take Action to Prevent Destructive Work by California Power Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, California—Unless public opinion prevails, within three months the Lee Vining Creek Falls, situated on Tioga Road, in California, adjacent to Yosemite National Park, with a height of 1760 feet, will be destroyed. Power companies are planning to utilize its energy.

Wallis D. McPherson, of Mono Lake, California, at the instance of Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, at Washington, District of Columbia, is calling attention to the imminent peril of losing such an asset, asserts that the power plant field will be over-supplied by the proposed Colorado River development, and urges every person and organization interested in conservation to write a personal letter to a congressman asking that Congress inquire into the legality of the rights assumed by the corporations and restrain them from taking destructive action pending investigation.

Power Companies' Methods

In explanation of how the companies obtained their prerogatives, Mr. McPherson says: "The assumed rights acquired by these corporations were obtained from the Interior Forestry Department only after a number of years of political and other intriguing methods, after a series of denials by this department extending over a term of seven years. They represented that their sole desire was to use the storage rights and rights of way for irrigation purposes only, and that it meant bankruptcy to attempt to develop power in this location."

"These subterfuges fell on the willing ears of the department officials presumed to protect the public, who in some cases were either associated with, or were the legal representatives of, these corporations prior to their official appointments. The pleadings in behalf of irrigation rights of way were made by resigned department officials who had formerly opposed the same corporations, and who passed a precedent case about the time of resigning their government positions."

"The act under which these rights were acquired allows five years for the completion of an irrigation project. The time for completion expires May 21, 1920."

Other Falls Destroyed

"There has been no attempt to irrigate any lands, but some power plants have been erected, destroying the equally beautiful sister falls of Rush Creek. Real irrigation, instead of power reservoirs in this location, will not affect the falls, as feasible sites are available several miles below them."

"The question of stream flow necessary to produce power is, owing to the conditions of stream flow, fatal to irrigation and agricultural enterprises, wasting two-thirds of the water available for that purpose as far as it is concerned. Therefore, a good many

thousand acres of agricultural land will be destroyed through loss of irrigation. Farmers who lost crops last year have been plunged into costly litigation, which could have been avoided had our department officials and engineers figured the flow of the streams."

The Nevada-California Power Company, the concern alleged to be destroying the Lee Vining Falls, has issued a brochure filled with splendid scenes and descriptive matter to be shown laborers, says W. F. Rector, also of California. He states that the falls themselves are shown on the front page "as an inducement, because of their sublime beauty, to urge them to pass the summer amid scenes as entrancing, while tearing the picture from the frame at their wages."

TEACHING OF ITALIAN
INCREASES IN BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—There are signs that one result of the war is the increased desire among Englishmen for some acquaintance with the Italian language. Not only have chairs of Italian been founded in England, but one or two Oxford students have lately arrived in Italy to study Italian on the spot. It has been proposed by one ardent lover of that language that it should be made a compulsory subject in English schools.

Two or three generations ago, Italian was more known in England than nowadays. Mr. Gladstone and his educated contemporaries spoke it in literary fashion. But during the war quite a number of Anglo-Saxons engaged in war work on the Italian front picked up a certain amount of Italian and there has been an increased demand on the part of Italians for English, and especially children's English books. Unlike French, modern Italian does not offer to the foreign student a large assortment of novels suitable for picking up the language as it is spoken; some modern novels are too literary, others too dialectic, while all are not suited for the young person.

Too much, however, must not be expected from a large increase of Italian-speaking foreigners. To understand the Italian tongue is one thing, to comprehend the Italian mentality is quite another. There are persons, speaking Italian well, whose judgments of Italian policy are yet erroneous, because they do not grasp the way in which the Italian intellect works. Besides, from historical reasons there are large differences of outlook in the north and the south, while the Sards have a mentality and dialect of their own.

PLEA FOR POSTAL WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit post office stands a chance of being disrupted because of the contrast between the government standard of wages and the money that may be earned in private industry. The Board of Commerce has sent a second appeal to Congress to speed the bills providing pay increases before the business of the Nation is halted by disorganization of the postal forces. Clerks in the postoffice have also petitioned the city council for aid in obtaining relief. The city has more than doubled in population in the last decade but the postal force is even smaller and many of the veterans are leaving, their places being filled by inexperienced boys and girls.



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LEON TROTSKY ON
SOVIET PROGRESSReport to Central Executive
Committee on Mobilization of
Labor—An Army of Militia—
Need of a Reserve of Supplies

III.

This is the third in a series of four articles on the proceedings of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in session in Moscow, early in 1920, to be published in The Christian Science Monitor. The first article appeared on May 19 and the second on May 20.

NEW YORK, New York.—Appearing before the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in Moscow last March as chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Military Council, Leon Trotsky presented a report upon the mobilization of labor. The following account of his speech has been obtained from an official record of the session of the executive committee: "On the western front," said Mr. Trotsky, "we first of all note the complete collapse of Yudenich. On the Estonian front military activities have ceased entirely. But the extreme imperialistic elements of the entente governments are trying to incite against us a new enemy—the Polish Government. It is to be hoped, however, that the Polish Government will display sufficient caution and common sense to refrain from attacking the Soviet Republic.

Peacefulness Alleged

"The Soviet Government has fully demonstrated its peacefulness. You have accepted the manifesto of the Soviet Government to the people of Poland. The Soviet armies will not transgress the line of demarcation, but if the Polish Government, disregarding the interests of the Polish people, should undertake an attack on Soviet Russia, the armies on the western front, with the aid of the necessary reserves, will do their duty to the end.

"The eastern front is completely liquidated. On the southern front we are finishing Denikin after having made some necessary regrouping of our forces.

"We are approaching the final liquidation of the civil war. We are unable, however, to demobilize the army fully until we receive serious international guarantees for the integrity of our state. We are demobilizing certain parts of our army, but we shall retain some permanent forces in endangered territories for the safeguarding of our existence.

Transition to an Army of Militia

"The demobilization of the army represents our transition to an army of militia. The organization of the militia army will have to correspond with the needs of the economic life of the country. We shall have to reorganize the administration of each territory with due consideration to the position of important industrial centers. Our economic problems depend upon the proper relation between the large manufacturing industries and agricultural production. Our economic administrative districts must be composed of industrial centers surrounded by rural districts gravitating toward those centers. Our militia districts must correspond to these rural districts. The centers of such districts must be located in the productive centers where we have on hand a nucleus of workmen who are trained to be leaders of the economic as well as of the intellectual and political life of the district. The officers of our future army, which we are now organizing, must be at the same time the officers of our industries. These are our best workers and most conscious working peasants who will be the leaders in our industry and agriculture. We shall establish in these centers, also, educational courses for the training of Red officers to replenish the present commanding element and at the same time to make it unnecessary in the future to detach the officers from their productive bases."

Universal Labor Service

Having described the organization of the labor battalions, Mr. Trotsky discussed the general policy of universal labor service and the registration and distribution of the labor forces.

"The economic condition of the country," he said, "demands the establishment of universal labor service. Whereas we are compelled to mobilize the industrial workers through the apparatus of the trade unions, the enrolling of peasants in the universal labor service is possible only by undertaking a mobilization along military lines. For this purpose it is necessary to organize a supreme committee of labor service which will be the principal agent for supplying the labor forces for the needs of the workers' government. It is necessary to coordinate all requisitions for labor in the hands of a centralized organ to avoid confusion and conflict of authority. Some of our needs require seasonal work, some periodical, others temporary, and others permanent employment. It is the task of the local committees to see that no conflicts arise in this respect."

According to the official report, "Trotsky emphasized the tremendous difference between compulsory labor under conditions of private ownership and under conditions created by the establishment of a socialist state."

"Working for Ourselves"

"Only people who are thinking along the lines of bourgeois liberal ideology," he said, "are unable to see this vast difference. In former times we had to submit to compulsory labor to strengthen the rule of the serf-owning landlord. Now we are work-

ing for ourselves—for the building of our own socialist society. The state of the workers and peasants has responsibilities toward each citizen; but at the same time it is the duty of each citizen to give the whole of his labor to the socialist state.

"To facilitate the introduction of universal labor service, it is necessary to conduct energetic educational work along broad lines among the peasant population. It is necessary to explain to the peasants that, by giving bread and labor to the state, in the very near future they will get manufactured products which will be supplied

by our industries as soon as those have been revived. It is necessary to increase verbal and written propaganda amongst the peasants and to explain to the most backward peasant man and woman the nature of the Soviet Republic as a cooperative state founded on the principle of social, unified labor.

"We must take from the Red Army that enthusiasm, that ability of effort which made it possible for us to become victors on all fronts—this is that 'militarization' of our productive life which has been so much discussed. It is nothing but the development

among the laboring masses of a high degree of labor discipline, a spirit of self-sacrifice and firmness.

Reserve of Supplies Needed

"Our most dangerous front at this time is the economic front. There we are threatened with hunger, cold, epidemic, etc. This danger is much more formidable than the danger from Denikin, and it demands the concerted effort of the whole country. Our greatest problem at the present moment is the organization of a large reserve of supplies. For this purpose

it is necessary, first of all, to reorganize our means of transportation. We must gather all available supplies of raw material, food and fuel, and bring them to the industrial centers by all possible means, by rail wherever possible, by horse, or, if necessary, upon our own backs.

"This problem is many times more difficult than the military problems which have confronted us. There is no doubt, however, that we shall solve this problem, as we have solved all our other problems, thanks to the heroism of the working class. Millions and tens of millions of workers

must take a hand in this new, live, creative work, and only then shall we be able to elevate our country from the depths of filth and poverty."

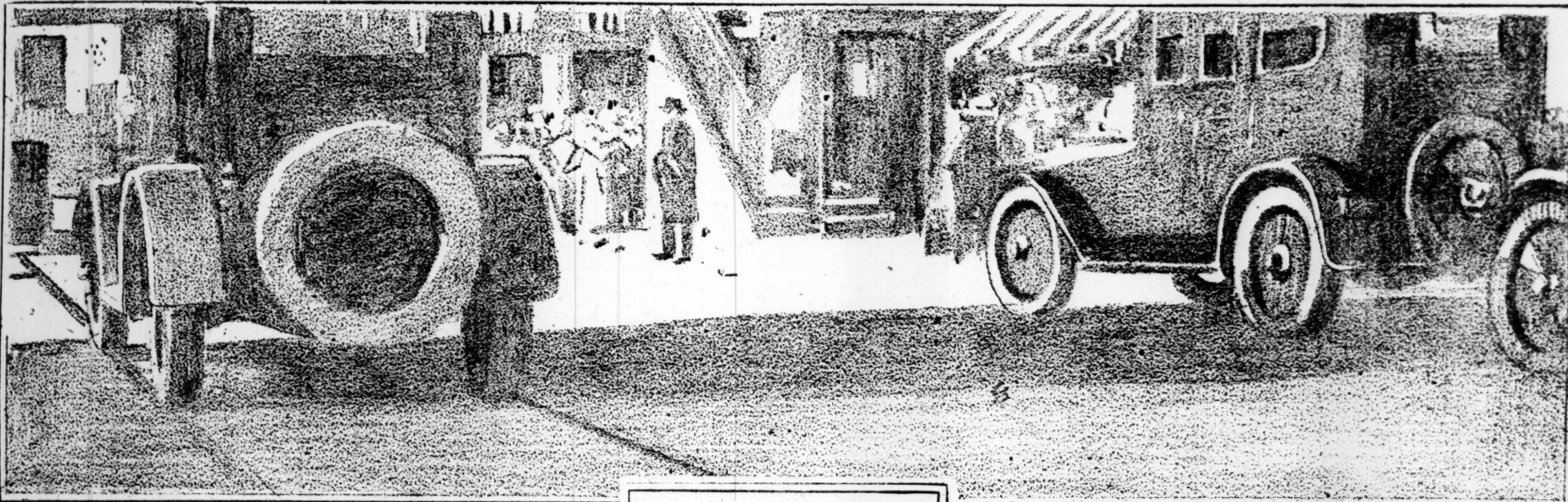
AVIATOR FLIES OVER ILLIMANI

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Lieut. Donald Hudson, the American aviator who was engaged by Bolivia last year to organize a flying corps for the Bolivian Army, yesterday flew over Mount Illimani, the lofty peak of the Bolivian Andes. When he descended his machine was covered with ice. In the flight his mechanic, who flew with him, became unconscious.

STREET CONTRACTS HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina.—Owing to the stringency in the money markets, the city council of Winston-Salem, North Carolina's largest town, will not let any new contracts for street and other municipal works until a marked improvement in financial conditions is evident. Improvements in many other lines are held up on account of the high price of labor, scarcity of materials and inability of contractors to secure delivery of material already purchased.

Go to a Legitimate Dealer
and Get a Legitimate Tire

THIS year the American people are going to be more critical than ever about their automobile tires.

Tires are one of the largest items in the motorist's budget. The cost is making even careless buyers think and inquire.

And the more they inquire, the smaller will grow the influence of hearsay and the irresponsible tire dealer.

We have all met the man who takes his opinions ready-made.

He tells everything he knows. He knows more about every car than the man who made it, where to buy the cheapest truck—how to get the biggest bargain in tires.

He always arouses a certain amount of wonder in the unknowing. They never think to ask him where he gets his secrets.

"Somebody says" and

Every time you drive your car along a track or a rut in a country road you are taking some life out of your tires.

Worn frogs and switches often cause small cuts, which are rapidly enlarged by the action of gravel and moisture. Ruts and track slots pinch the tire, wearing away the tread where their edges strike it.

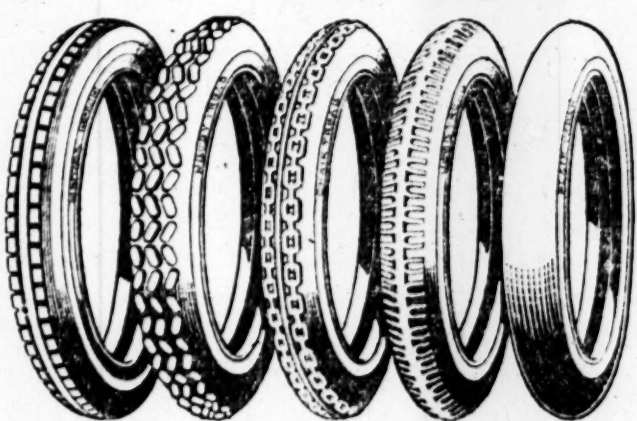
It is well to avoid such places as much as possible.

"everybody does" are responsible for more wrong impressions about tires than anything else you can think of.

It is on the people who come under the influences of these phrases that the irresponsible dealer thrives.

You generally find him with the name of a standard tire displayed in his windows to give an impression of quality.

But when you get inside the first thing he begins to



ROYAL CORD—NOBBY—CHAIN—USCO—PLAIN

talk about is price and substitution.

What the thoughtful motorist is looking for today is better tires.

He goes to a legitimate dealer and gets a legitimate tire.

The *quality* idea—the idea of a quality tire, of a dealer who believes in quality—is commanding a greater respect from a larger portion of the motoring public all the time.

It is the idea on which the United States Rubber Company was founded—on which it has staked a greater investment than probably any other rubber organization in the world.

Build a tire that will do more, a better tire than was built before, and you are sure of a large and loyal following.

We have never been able to build enough U. S. Tires to go around.

United States Tires
United States Rubber Company



THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Taking to the Roof for the Summer

We have all known of many instances where imaginary limitations made conditions seem difficult, yet the solution of the problem of making more space in which to live sometimes seems to defy the abolishing of such limitations.

However, in more than one instance a small apartment in New York City, at least, has been made larger by one room, sometimes by two. And few passers by suspect that many of the apartment houses on their route boast little dwelling places securely tucked away on their roofs.

The building of a house on the roof of an apartment house is the simplest possible thing. Of course, one must get permission from the owner of the building to erect such a building; sometimes the space must be rented, but frequently the owner is quite willing to let a tenant have the space for nothing. In one instance this was the case, and the very day that the plan was first made for enlarging a two-room apartment by building another room on the roof just above, the carpenters set to work.

Only a small house was planned; in fact, just one room was to be built, measuring 9 feet by 12 on the inside. A floor just this size was laid by the carpenters, short-leaved yellow pine being used for this as well as for the framework of the house. Then patent porch curtains were purchased, made of very narrow wooden slats, dark brown in color. Three 6-foot curtains were bought, three 4-foot ones, and two 5-foot ones. Two of these measuring 6 feet were used for what was the back of the room; for the front, one 6-foot curtain and the 4-foot one, thus leaving a 2-foot opening for the door, and for each of the two sides one 5-foot curtain and one 4-foot one. The American-made curtains instead of the Japanese ones were used; these are well fitted with conveniently arranged cords, so that they can easily be raised or lowered. These were used to keep out wind or rain, and were decided on in place of canvas curtains because it was felt that they would be more attractive and would let in more air in summer. However, they are not as satisfactory as is canvas for keeping out the rain.

The framework of the house was then built to accommodate these curtains; it was as simple as possible, and was made with upright posts at the four corners and with a narrow timber around the middle of the house. The roof sloped up at the middle, and was also merely a framework. The house was painted dark brown as soon as the framework was finished; then a bolt of screening was used, the screening being placed around the house instead of in rectangular strips, and nailed firmly to the framework. Next, the canvas roof was put on. This was made by a sail-maker; it was found that this was a far more feasible plan than buying the canvas and having it stitched by a tailor. It was sewed together so that the seams ran up over the ridgepole so that the rain would not run through the seams.

The curtains were fastened to the framework inside the screens; their being in so many sections made it very easy to let into the little house just as much light or air as one wished. The furniture of the house had to be adapted both to its size and its location; box couches were used, as these were both wide and soft enough to sleep on, and the bedding could be put in them during the daytime. They were covered with dull blue linen spreads, and for the pillows the gay Japanese crepe which some of the upholstery departments import and sell by the bolt was used; it is most effectively patterned, and washes well. A rug of gray with a dull brown border was used on the floor, and a Hilo lantern of interesting coloring and design gave the only light.

Such a little house is inexpensive to build; the carpenter can make everything, including the screen door (which is given a canvas curtain, on a roller, if one wishes to be able to "shut" it), with the exception of the screening and the porch curtains. In winter one of the patented wall coverings can be used to line such a house with making it an outdoor sleeping porch which is practical even in the coldest weather, and during the warmer days it is a delightful sitting room also.

Flower gardens are a delight on one's roof; the carpenter in this instance made long boxes which were painted to match the house and filled with pansies, white tubs of nasturtiums, placed at the corners of the little house, made it possible to have gay blossoms climbing clear to the canvas roof. And the distant skyscrapers of the city made as interesting a view as do even the most beloved hills of a favorite view.

The Kitchenette Compact

These are kitchenette days. No longer do we see the mammoth kitchen of the old farmhouses. Talk about "magnificent" distances! The good housewife did a full marathon race getting each meal, and it is a blessing we do have kitchenettes.

And kitchen utensils and equipments are growing more and more compact, too, looking in fact, some of them, like mere toys.

One of the cleverest aids for the kitchenette housewife is a miniature oven which can be used to heat rolls, bake potatoes or apples, roast meat or cook any small portion of meat. It fits over one burner of a gas stove or hot plate, heating and cooking more rapidly than the large oven, thus saving gas. It is made in three separate parts consisting of plate and cover. Without the cover it can be used as a toaster. For the small family or hurried

lunches it is ideal, as the perfect heat distribution makes scorching of food impossible.

Then there are the new separable saucepans which come with detachable handles. They are triangular in shape and fit together so that three foods may be cooked simultaneously over one burner. Practically a whole meal can be prepared at one time—three vegetables, or a soup, a stew and a vegetable—because of their specially designed shape or, if the family is large and food is cooked in quantities, these pans are invaluable in keeping vegetables evenly hot without burning while the rest of the dinner is being prepared.

Another convenience particularly adaptable to the housewife who must consider shelf space primarily is the aluminum set of four pieces which is convertible into 10 separate utensils. The cover fits perfectly each of the other three utensils, which consist of a steamer or colander, a two-quart pudding pan and a five-quart preserving kettle. Some of the combinations may be made as follows: By inverting the pudding pan over the kettle a deep meat roaster, which can be placed over one burner of a gas range, is made. If the pudding pan is merely inserted in the kettle a double boiler or cereal cooker is merely available. Placing the colander in the kettle and putting on the covers you have an excellent steamer. In combination or used singly these utensils form a fairly complete and attractive kitchen outfit.

Those of you who rush madly for the toaster and percolator every morning will be particularly interested in a newly designed collapsible toaster, with no grooves to accumulate dust and crumbs. When placed over one burner of the gas range the heat is equally distributed, toasting four slices of bread without burning the crusts. When not in use it can be folded up and takes up no more space than an ordinary dinner plate.

A round fire lighter, which can be hung on a handy nail, is a ready, dependable device far cheaper than matches. Just a slight pressure of thumb and forefinger produces a harmless spark which ignites the gas in range or lamp. There is another lighter which can be adjusted to any four-burner range. By opening the gas cock of any burner you wish lighted and pressing the button at the front of the stove the gas is ignited instantaneously.

A New Iceless Icebox

Inventors and manufacturers have been promising us iceless refrigerators for a long time, and have evolved a number of different appliances, all of which require electricity, or ammonia, or some element which is as expensive as ice, and nearly as difficult to procure. I must modify that system, however, by telling about the very newest system for keeping foods cool. The first patent has been secured on it during 1920, so it really is new.

It is nothing more or less than the old theory of cooling by evaporation, similar to the process used in hot climates for keeping drinking water cool by suspending it in a jar in mid-air, so that there is free circulation of air on all sides.

This new cooling apparatus is simply a slightly porous crockery or earthenware receptacle, built in two pieces, the top one in the shape of half a sphere, and the bottom half shaped almost like a small tub. In the center of the top is a good-sized knob to lift it by. The nature of the material of which the parts are made

is, of course, known only to its manufacturers, and is probably a guarded secret. It appears to be a high grade of cement or crockery, and is very decorative.

This new iceless cooler is for sale in the department stores, and the clerk who showed it to me was enthusiastic in its praise. It seems that the only attention it requires is to be thoroughly saturated with clean water on every third day, in order to keep things cold in the summer time, and if no moisture at all is applied to it, will keep its contents from freezing during the coldest weather. Other instructions were to keep the cooler in a draft, preferably between two windows.

This cooler is made in very graceful designs, in pure white, and the demonstrator said that all the cleaning it ever required was a light rubbing when entirely dry either with a wire brush or sand paper.

These jars are of such a shape that they might be used on the center table of a small apartment as an ornament, and would not be out of place. One size is made to cover a quart bottle of milk, and the only other shape is spherical, the largest measuring 17 inches across and 14 inches high, and the smallest sphere 9½ inches each way.

For use in the one or two room and bath apartments that housing conditions are forcing people into, they ought to find immediate favor, and for use in bungalows, camps, and nurseries, they should be ideal. The fur-

niture manufacturers have been converting their no longer called for cellarettes into tiny apartment iceboxes, and have been having a very ready sale for them, but from the number of interested customers surrounding the table where these coolers were for sale, I should say that the cellarette-icebox had found a formidable rival.

Especially for the tiny apartment did this cooler appeal to me, for there is nothing so exasperating as having an ice man leave his muddy foot marks on the rug of the living room, that serves also as the dining room, kitchen and sleeping quarters. Another advantage is that there would be no more worrying about the drip pan running over if one went out in

the morning without emptying it. Upon asking questions, I learned that, inasmuch as the walls of this receptacle are porous, strong odors of foods will not affect the more delicately flavored eatables, because there is a continuous passage of air over the food—when the walls are wet. It looks like the satisfactory solving of the refrigerating problem for a lot of women, doesn't it?

History Woven in Lace Every now and then there is a lace season and this year seems to be one of them. Everywhere one sees lace, on the evening dress and wrap, even to lace combined with fur. Years and years ago women valued their laces as they valued their jewels, fans and furs today. Those were the days when no trousseau was complete without its family laces handed down with the crest, silver and the family jewels. Royalty had its exclusive patterns and no one was allowed to copy, and many wealthy families outside the royal realm followed suit. For centuries the lace makers of Europe have fashioned these laces, immortalizing their home towns by weaving some new pattern which automatically took the name of its birthplace. The pattern and tricks of the trade were carefully guarded and passed on from one family to another and from one generation to another.

During the last generation great strides have been made in the establishment of lace factories and many excellent kinds of lace can now be produced by automatic machinery and be sold at prices that bring them within the means of the average individual. But the daintiest work, the exclusive designs, the subtle something that gives the charm to existing samples of rare old lace, can never be attained except by hand work. The best samples of lace reveal some mood of an individual as do statues and paintings.

The study of lace brings one close to many ages of history and through the gamut of design. The early Peruvians used their favorite designs in their laces as they did in their architecture.

Venetian and Genoese bobbin lace is recognized as Italian by any one knowing Italian art. Woven into many pieces of Spanish lace are the weird figures of Spanish mythology. Many historical stories and anecdotes have been woven by the lace makers into memorials almost as vivid and lasting as the heavier tapestries.

The modern lace maker rarely follows the lace of the Middle Ages in using the lace as a medium of picturing events. Other methods of illustration are too common to allow this. But the flower designs of Spain, Italy and France and the geometric designs of Greece will never grow old. England is not usually considered as a great source for laces—yet in one section, namely Devonshire, a most artistic and popular form of lace making is today the main support of the women of many Wessex villages.

Another type of hat that will be popular for morning wear with "tailor-mades" or cotton frocks is the hat with its brim turning sharply up all round, made of grass cloth or crisp shiny straw worked out in a pattern of gay colors. Quite a feature of some of the new hats is the decoration of the under brim, the Breton sailor hat with its brim curving gently from the face being specially suitable for this mode of adornment. Some of the shapes are covered with crepe de Chine and Georgette and are elaborately embroidered on the under brim, the hat itself needing no other decoration.

Another hat, seen recently, furnished an example of quite a different type and one that will be worn with afternoon frocks of taffeta or crepe beaute or any of the airy summer fabrics. It has a regular "bonnet" shape and was, in fact, a modern edition of the early Victorian bonnet. For this reason such a hat is admirably suited to be worn with the mildly frilled taffeta frocks whose modified lines have, nevertheless, been inspired by the same period; this particular hat was made of very fine straw, as light as a feather, and was dyed a pale jade green color, the brim being bound with gray velvet. The Chantilly lace veil was exactly the same color as the hat, draping right across the crown and held in front by a bouquet of flowers and fruit. These veils can be worn in any way to suit the individual wearer, the two ends can be loosely knotted together at the back or left, hanging at the sides.

Lavender crops follow one another

When the matters which claim attention during midsummer days is the question of staking and tying up. Either too much or too little will give almost equally undesirable results. Nothing looks worse in a garden than to see all the tall plants in a border tightly bound to stout white stakes, and looking something like a row of bulging umbrellas, the graceful growth of the plants being quite concealed. On the other, if tying up is wholly neglected, a night's rain, saturating and weighing the foliage and flowers with moisture, may bring some of the best plants level with the ground. The remedy seems to lie in giving more careful attention to the methods employed, stakes painted green are unobtrusive, and green raffia is to be had, if it is preferred to bast. Instead of encircling the whole plant with the tape or bast, thus at once making an ugly bundle of it, the main stem alone should be fastened to the stake when the growth of the plant makes this possible, leaving the branches free.

Some plants should be cut right down to the ground as soon as they have finished flowering, notable among these being pyrethrums and oriental poppies, a second bloom often being the result, while removal of flower-blossoms past their prime, before the seed-pods have had time to form, will double and treble the flowering time of many others. The hoe should be kept going during dry weather, breaking up the surface of the ground and preventing the formation of deep cracks, for this tends to preserve the moisture of the under-soil.

Gaps are apt to make their appearance in the herbaceous border as the summer goes on and the early flowering plants have had their day. We know, of course, that there should never be a gap, just as there should never be a dull moment in the herbaceous border, but before the standard of perfection is attained, such gaps as make themselves apparent may sometimes be filled by the simple expedient of sinking flowering plants, from the cool greenhouse, pot and all, in the border. Scarlet geraniums, fallen from their high estate as prime favorites for bedding out purposes, may, if tall and well grown, prove very effective for this purpose. Special care must of course be taken to see these pot plants are always well supplied with water.

It requires a certain knowledge of gardening to gather flowers properly, so that the "picture" shall not suffer either at the moment or later. An instance of this fact occurred in a certain garden, in which, for some undiscussible reason, a large clump of irises never flowered. After several seasons it transpired one day that a member of the family with a turn for artistic flower arrangement, and a complete ignorance of the ways of plants, was in the habit of gathering the big pale green spear-like shoots each spring, quite unconscious that these contained flower-buds. The matter was explained, and thereafter the iris flowered.

It just goes well to remember, too, that cutting roses is really pruning on a small scale, and that the rule of cutting just above an eye pointing outward should be observed as far as possible, for it means more flowers in the latter part of the season. It is as well, moreover, to be rather self-denying in the matter of long stalks where one's cut roses during the early summer months are concerned, for the same reason, and when September comes we may have our rose stems a foot or more long if we like.

Lavender crops follow one another

When Lunch or Breakfast is required in a hurry, or when a cereal of especially attractive flavor is called for to please a guest, serve Grape-Nuts

This delicious blend of wheat and malted barley is always a faithful servant, ready instantly and satisfying.

MADE BY POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, INC. BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

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Hats for the Summer

Times have changed very much since the days when we used to wear, unquestioningly, a felt or a beaver hat for winter and a straw for summer, for today every sort of material is used in the construction of our millinery at all seasons of the year, and the latest whim of the moment is leather. Not that leather in itself is really a new material for hats; leather and suede have long been used for sports and wet weather hats, but the manner of its use today is new, for it is employed as the basis for embroidery in chenille, metal thread or silk. Black patent leather is to be seen a great

deal in this capacity, patent leather so-called by courtesy, as much of it is just black oil cloth or "toile cirée" as the Parisians call it. These leather hats are, of course, strictly for wearing with "tailor-mades"; they are seen chiefly in turban or tam-o-shanter shapes and are embroidered all over. One such hat was made of dull blue leather embroidered with chenille in bright Chinese colorings, cerise, green, and yellow, with a dull gold metal thread running in and out of the pattern; on the top was a tassel made up of leather thong.

Another type of hat that will be popular for morning wear with "tailor-mades" or cotton frocks is the hat with its brim turning sharply up all round, made of grass cloth or crisp shiny straw worked out in a pattern of gay colors. Quite a feature of some of the new hats is the decoration of the under brim, the Breton sailor hat with its brim curving gently from the face being specially suitable for this mode of adornment. Some of the shapes are covered with crepe de Chine and Georgette and are elaborately embroidered on the under brim, the hat itself needing no other decoration.

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Some plants should be cut right down to the ground as soon as they have finished flowering, notable among these being pyrethrums and oriental poppies, a second bloom often being the result, while removal of flower-blossoms past their prime, before the seed-pods have had time to form, will double and treble the flowering time of many others. The hoe should be kept going during dry weather, breaking up the surface of the ground and preventing the formation of deep cracks, for this tends to preserve the moisture of the under-soil.

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Garden Lore and Garden Craft

The spring, as all gardeners know, is the busiest time in the garden. Each day seems to make more demands upon our time than it is possible to satisfy between dawn and dusk. But when the long summer days have come, and the borders are flaming with one succession of gorgeous blossoms after another, we are apt, sometimes, to think we have little to do beyond enjoying the results of past labors, especially if we do not have to concern ourselves personally with all the daily routine of the garden, such as weeding, lawn-mowing and watering.

The truth is, however, that there is never an "off time" in the garden, and anyone, with a little experience, knows in a moment on entering a strange garden, however well it may be kept, whether its owner is in full control or whether he trusts its welfare to a professional gardener. The difference may not be easy to define, but it is not to be mistaken.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DRASTIC DECLINE
IN SECURITIES

Liquidating Movement Gains
Headway in Stock Markets—
Motor Issues Show Little Re-
sistance to Pressure

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A more general contraction of loans, particularly outside the confines of Wall Street, and widespread newspaper publicity on the price cutting wave which is sweeping the country find their reflection in the stock markets. Million-share markets have returned after a prolonged period of quietude, and at the expense of prices. The market has "lost its anchor" since the selling pressure was powerful enough to push industrial stocks through the lows of last month and even those of February. One more precedent was upset, when instead of a rise, heavy liquidation and severe price declines came after a dull period. The financial district cannot see an early termination of the new movement.

Industrial stocks have now lost 32 1/2 points of the high average price of 119.62 early last November. This represents a 27 per cent recession and has brought the average to within eight points of what it was just prior to the start of the 1919 bull swing.

The declines have been brought about by selling without regard to values. On Wednesday, United States Steel common made an extreme recession of 4 1/2 points, a most unusual movement, and practically a point greater than its loss in the depressed markets of either February 10 or 24. There were some recoveries yesterday.

Motor stocks show little resistance to selling pressure, Studebaker leading the plunge. Oils have been buoyed up by what is termed a betterment in Mexican affairs and in some instances are still much higher than previous lows. Ralls decline grudgingly.

The action of the market by groups is pictured herewith:

OILS

Current	1920	Per cent
Mexican Petroleum	164 1/2	22 1/2
Pan American	91 1/2	16 1/2
Standard	32 1/2	48 1/2
Texas Co.	38	45 1/2

(a) reduced to \$25 par.

MOTORS

Current	1920	Per cent
Chandler	118 1/2	16 1/2
General Motors	24 1/2	42 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	40 1/2	82 1/2
Studebaker	60	126 1/2

(b) allowing for \$25 stock dividend deduction.

STEELS

Current	1920	Per cent
Both Steel B.	85 1/2	102 1/2
Crucible	124 1/2	27 1/2
Rep. Iron & Steel	91 1/2	116 1/2
United States Steel	89 1/2	109 1/2

(c) allowing for \$75 stock dividend deduction.

EQUIPMENTS

Current	1920	Per cent
Am. Car & Foundry	128 1/2	147 1/2
Am. Locomotive	87 1/2	109 1/2
Am. Steel Foundries	36	50
Baldwin Locomotive	106 1/2	148 1/2

(d) allowing for \$125 stock dividend deduction.

MINING

Current	1920	Per cent
Am. Smelting	54 1/2	72 1/2
Anaconda	54 1/2	66 1/2
Inspiration	50	61 1/2
Utah	65	80 1/2

(e) allowing for \$125 stock dividend deduction.

SUGARS

Current	1920	Per cent
Cuba Cane	49 1/2	59 1/2
Punta Alegre	102 1/2	120 1/2
Central Leather	92 1/2	104 1/2
Endicott Johnson	92 1/2	104 1/2
Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	151 1/2	176 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar. pfd.	80	111 1/2

(f) allowing for \$125 stock dividend deduction.

RAILS

Current	1920	Per cent
Baltimore & Ohio	20 1/2	38 1/2
Canadian Pacific	110	134 1/2
C. M. & St. Paul	20 1/2	42 1/2
New York Central	66 1/2	77 1/2
Pennsylvania	29 1/2	42 1/2
Reading	80 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Pacific	91	105 1/2

(g) allowing for \$125 stock dividend deduction.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	42.30	42.50	42.00	42.45
July	38.35	38.75	38.10	38.75
October	35.50	35.75	35.00	35.75
December	34.15	34.50	34.00	34.60
January	33.60	33.90	33.40	33.90
March	33.05	33.40	32.90	33.20

Spots 42.00, unchanged.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co. private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	38.75	40.50	39.75	40.45
July	38.90	39.45	38.60	39.45
October	35.25	35.55	35.15	35.55

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.85 1/2	1.90	1.85 1/2	1.89 1/2
July	1.07	1.12 1/2	1.06	1.11 1/2
September	1.57 1/2	1.61 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.61 1/2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	1.04	1.04 1/2	1.04	1.04 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
September	24.90	25.20	24.90	25.20
October	24.90	25.20	24.90	25.20

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	28	28 1/2	27	28 1/2
Am. Car & Fy.	124 1/2	131	124 1/2	131
Am. Inter. Corp.	82	82 1/2	81	82 1/2
Am. Loco.	87 1/2	89	87	88 1/2
Am. Smelters	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Sugar	128	128 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Am. Woolen	99	101 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2
Anaconda	55	55 1/2	54 1/2	55
Atchafalaya	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
At. Gulf & W. I.	151 1/2	157	151 1/2	157
Baldwin Loco.	106 1/2	110	106 1/2	110 1/2
B. & O.	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
Beth Steel B.	85 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
Can. Pac.	110	113	110	113
Chandler	123	124 1/2	121 1/2	124 1/2
Chl. M. & St. P.	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Chl. R. I. & Pac.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Chino	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Corn. Prod.	89	91	88	90 1/2
Crucible Steel	127	129	124 1/2	129 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug.	49 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	51
do pfd.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Endicott Johnson	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Gen. Electric	137	137 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
Gen. Motors	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Goodrich	59 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2
Int. Paper	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Inspiration	50	51 1/2	50	51 1/2
Kennecott	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Marine	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
do pfd.	80	82	80	82
Mex. Pet.	155 1/2	170 1/2	155 1/2	170 1/2
Midvale	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
Mo. Pacific	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
N. Y. Central	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
No. Pacific	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Pan. Am. Pet.	92	95 1/2	91 1/2	95 1/2
Pan. Am. P. B.	86	90	86	89 1/2
Penn.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pier. & W.	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Punta Alegre	104	106 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2
Reading	80 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2
Rep. Iron & Stl.	85 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
S. I. of N. Y.	109 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2
Sinclair	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
So. Pac.	91	92 1/2	91	92 1/2
Studebaker	60 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2
Texas Co.	44	45 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2
Trans. & Pac.	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Trans. Oil	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Union Pac.	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. Rubber	89	92 1/2	89	92 1/2
U. S. Steel	85 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2
U. S. Realty	46	48 1/2	46	48 1/2
Utah Copper	65 1/2	66 1/2	65	66 1/2
Westinghouse	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Wills-Over	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Worthington	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2

Total sales 1,333,700 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2%	90.50	91.00	90.20	90.80
Lib. 4 1/2%	85.50	86.00	85.20	85.80
Lib. 5 1/2%	81.50	82.00	81.20	81.80
Lib. 6 1/2%	77.50	78.00	77.20	77.80
Lib. 7 1/2%	73.50	74.00	73.20	73.80
Lib. 8 1/2%	69.50	70.00	69.20	69.80
Lib. 9 1/2%	65.50	66.00	65.20	65.80
Lib. 10 1/2%	61.50	62.00	61.20	61.80
Lib. 11 1/2%	57.50	58.00	57.20	57.80
Lib. 12 1/2%	53.50	54.00	53.20	53.80

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris 6%	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
City of Marseilles 6%	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	192 1/2	194 1/2	192 1/2	194 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	192 1/2	194 1/2	192 1/2	194 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	192 1/2	194 1/2	192 1/2	194 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	192 1/2	194 1/2	192 1/2	194 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	192 1/2	194 1/2	192 1/2	194 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	192 1/2	194 1/2	192 1/2	194 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
A. M. Tel. com.	33	1/4
Am. Tel. com.	76	1/4
Am. Bosc.	102	1
Am. Wool com.	100 1/2	1/4
Am. Zinc	15	1/4
Arizona Com.	9 1/2	1/4
Booth & Co.	85	1/4
Boston Elev.	61	1/4
Boston & Me.	37 1/2	1/4
Butte & Sup.	20 1/2	1/4
Cal. & Hecla	56 1/2	1/4
Copper Range	32 1/2	1/4
Davis-Daly	38 1/2	1/4
East Butte	12 1/2	1/4
Elmer	20	1/4
Elmer & Co.	30 1/2	1/4
Granby	26 1/2	1/4
Gray & Davis	23 1/2	1/4
Green-Camp	29 1/2	1/4
I. Creek com.	42	1/4
Isle Royale	29	1/4
Lake Copper	3	1/4
Mass. Elec. pfd.	7 1/2	1/4
May-Old Col.	5 1/2	1/4
Miami	20 1/2	1/4
Mullins Bros.	60	1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	27 1/2	1/4
North Butte	17 1/2	1/4
Old Dominion	25	1/4
Parish Bros.	40	1/4
Park & Bingham	30 1/2	1/4
Pond Creek	16 1/2	1/4
Punta Alegre	104 1/2	1/4
Stewart & Van Der	40 1/2	1/4
Swift & Co.	39 1/2	1/4
United Fruit	110 1/2	1/4
United Shoe	49 1/2	1/4
U. S. Smelting	57 1/2	1/4

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	9 1/2	9
Allied Packers	7 1/2	7
Amer. Woolen rights	17	1
Carib Synd.	18	20
Citizens S. Bkrs. Ctr.	35	35 1/2
Citizens S. Bkrs.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Elk Basin	6 1/2	6 1/2
General Asphalt	62	62 1/2
Glenbrook	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hayden Chem.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	55	60
Int. Packing	8	8
Inter Petrol.	32	34
Merritt	14 1/2	14 1/2
Orpheum	28 1/2	29 1/2
Ryan's Pet.	24	3 1/2
Salt Creek	3 1/2	3 1/2
Saulpaup Ref.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Simms Petrol.	14 1/2	15 1/2
Skelly's Boat	9 1/2	10
Submarine	12	12
Texas Pac. Coal	55	56 1/2
Un. Retail Candy	13 1/2	14 1/2
United States Stn.	15	1 1/2
White Oil	19 1/2	20

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France compares as follows (in francs):

	This week	Last week
Gold	5,586,900,000	5,586,700,000
Silver	240,300,000	240,800,000
Circ.	38,051,500,000	38,138,000,000
Dep.	2,625,700,000	2,641,200,000
Loans & disc.	4,208,800,000	4,265,900,000
Treasury	83,500,000	42,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity	P
ring	\$2.81	\$4.8665	P
ances	13.92	5.1825	S
re	19.52	5.1825	S
lders	0.36¼	.4020	S
oman marks	0.0232	.2382	S
hadian dol	0.89		S

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD CREW
FACES THE TEST

Vindication of Coach Haines' System May Be Had By a Crimson Victory Over Cornell University Eight Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Seldom has a midseason regatta borne such importance among Harvard University crew followers as that to be held at Ithaca, New York, tomorrow, when the Crimson varsity and freshman eight will take the water against Cornell University. Not only will a Harvard victory strengthen the Crimson's position as a candidate for the American Henley regatta, but, of more lasting importance, the rowing system introduced at the university by Coach William Haines will be fully vindicated. Even the early-season defeat of Harvard by Princeton University, when the Tigers overcame a lead and won out on the Charles, is regarded here as of but passing significance, and the efforts of both coach and oarsmen have been "pointed" toward the annual race with the Ithacans.

The Crimson contingent, including Coaches Haines and Brown, Manager Amory Houghton, and the varsity and freshman regulars and substitutes left for Ithaca Wednesday night and late yesterday were boated for a practice session on Lake Cayuga. It is intended that the crews shall receive two workouts today in preparation for their contest.

Asked for an opinion regarding the outcome of tomorrow's race, Coach Haines confined his statement to a brief summing up of the Cornell strength. While expecting the hardest competition and voicing praise for the Tigers as a smooth-rowing, reliable eight, the coach showed unmistakable confidence that his charges would hold their own. Poor weather and consequent lack of preparation have been advanced as the principal reasons for Harvard's showing on the water this spring, but Coach Haines has been drilling his men intensively within the past three weeks, and different results from this time forth are anticipated. The Crimson's weak spot, if existing, lies in the freshmen's inability to reach seasonal form; and this apparent fault Coach Brown has reduced to a minimum. The consensus of opinion is that Cornell will capture the 1923 race and Harvard will rely for points chiefly on its varsity representatives.

A number of changes have been made in the personnel of the first varsity eight, most noteworthy of which is the substitution of Reginald Jenney '21 for M. E. Olmstead '22 at stroke. Jenney acted as stroke of the second varsity boat last year, as well as of the second varsity which defeated the Princeton second crew early this season. In one respect, the Cornell race is considered as a tryout for the new stroke. The placement of G. M. Appleton '22 at Number 3 oar in lieu of J. A. Burden '21, who in turn supplants R. M. Sedgwick '21 at Number 5, also will take effect. According to present indications the varsity and freshman eight will line up against the Red and White as follows:

FIRST VARSITY
Bow—Capt. Wendell Davis '21; 2—P. B. Lathrop '21; 3—G. M. Appleton '22; 4—L. B. McCagg '22; 5—J. A. Burden '21; 6—R. C. Terry '20; 7—B. H. Damon '21; stroke—Reginald Jenney '21; cox—P. S. Williams '22.

FRESHMAN EIGHT
Bow—Hamilton Garland; 2—R. F. Bradford; 3—Francis Fiske; 4—W. M. Swift; 5—W. B. Wood; 6—Capt. H. S. Morgan; 7—L. B. Kunhardt; stroke—J. N. Oll Jr.; cox—S. C. Badger.

MICHIGAN RETAINS
ITS BASEBALL LEAD

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—The University of Michigan retained its lead in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association baseball race by shutting out Ohio State University here, Wednesday, by a score of 3 to 0. The game was the fastest and cleanest contest played on Ferry Field this year. The teams were very evenly matched. The fielding on both sides constantly bordered on brilliancy, while the pitching of V. H. Parks '20, for Michigan, and W. C. Fish '21, for Ohio State, was far superior to the usual collegiate caliber. In fact, both sides were retired with such regularity that only the really masterful fielding and pitching kept the contest from becoming monotonous.

Neither side showed great offensive strength. The three hits allowed the Buckeyes were widely scattered, and netted but single bases. The Wolverines, aside from a single made by the first man up, were forced to wait until the eighth before they found the Ohio pitcher. Even then it was only a happy combination of three scratchy hits, and two pardonable errors, which brought in their three runs. Parks, in addition to allowing only three scattered hits, struck out six batters, and did not issue a single base on balls. Fish was only slightly shaded, if at all, by his rival. The scratchy singles of the eighth could hardly be laid to his account. At all other times, he was in complete control of the situation. He issued only one base on balls, struck out three men, and

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Detroit

Seats at Stadium's Phone Beach 1550

pitched hitless ball, for seven straight innings. Whether Michigan will win the Western Conference baseball title for the third consecutive year will probably be decided Saturday when it meets the undefeated Iowa team. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Ohio State..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2
Michigan..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4
Batteries—Parks and Ganebach; Fish and Huffman.

FOREMOST CLUBS
DEFEAT RIVALS

Second Division Teams Are Unsuccessful in Their Effort to Halt Leaders in Their Advance

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Won	Lost	P. C.	
Cleveland.....	19	8	704
Boston.....	17	9	645
Chicago.....	14	11	610
New York.....	13	12	519
Washington.....	13	14	481
St. Louis.....	12	14	462
Philadelphia.....	9	16	350
Detroit.....	7	20	259

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 6, Detroit 0.
Chicago 14, Washington 5 (16 innings).
Cleveland 16, Philadelphia 4.
New York 8, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—No indication that the American League race is anything but a four-club affair was forthcoming yesterday, for Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, and New York all won their games, and, unlike their rivals, stand above the .500 level. Washington, temporarily tied with New York at this figure for fourth place, fell back to the second division by yielding eight runs in the sixteenth inning of its contest with the White Sox. St. Louis, Philadelphia and Detroit also lost by large scores.

Cleveland's victory places the Ohio city again above the .700 mark, and Tris Speaker's nine is not likely to be displaced in the near future. Boston and Chicago, however, show a stubborn disinclination to yield an inch of ground already gained; the former, without a single star in the popular acceptance of the term, having surprised its critics in the five weeks just passed.

RED SOX WIN SHUTOUT
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston easily defeated Detroit yesterday, 6 to 0. Capt. H. B. Hooper making the first run with a three-base hit and a steal of home. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 10 11 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 11 0
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1
Batteries—Hooper and Walters; Leonard, Glaser and Woodall. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

HIGHLANDERS ARE WINNERS
NEW YORK, New York—New York found little difficulty in mastering St. Louis here yesterday, 8 to 3. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 12 0 0 4 0 1 1 1 1 8 11 1
St. Louis..... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 5
Batteries—Quinn and Hannah; Sotherton and Billings. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen.

CLEVELAND WINS EASY GAME
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Cleveland piled up 10 runs in its game here yesterday while the locals crossed the plate only four times. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 5 10 14 1
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 3
Batteries—Babey and O'Neill; Kinney and Perkins. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

SCORE HEAVILY IN SIXTEENTH
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chicago broke the tie in the sixteenth inning yesterday by making eight runs in that season, giving them the game, 13 to 5. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 13 17
Washington..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 15 8
Batteries—Faker, Johnson and Schalk; Courtney, Erickson and Gharrity. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

FIVE ATHLETES ENTERED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Five star athletes from the University of California will enter the tests at the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 5, according to announcement by W. D. Howe, secretary of the conference, who recently forwarded special invitations to the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University. The latter has not been heard from.

HARVARD WINS IN TENNIS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard University tennis team defeated University of Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon, taking every set both in the singles and the doubles.

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BOSTON
Tel. Beach 4590
Seats Also at Little Bldg.
Tues. at 7:15
Wed. and Sat. 2:15

HOWDY FOLKS
Of which the Chicago correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor wrote:
"Numerous mountain folk played to complete illusion."
"Over the play broods the spell of the hills."
"Mountain wedding a sure spur to hilarity."
CHICAGO CAST INTACT

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CHICAGO CAST INTACT

TECHNOLOGY IS
AGAIN FAVORED

New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association Will Hold Thirty-Fourth Meet Today and Tomorrow

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS			
1887—Dartmouth.....	36		
1888—Amherst.....	25		
1889—Dartmouth.....	40		
1890—Amherst.....	50		
1891—Amherst.....	52		
1892—Amherst.....	55		
1893—Amherst.....	40		
1894—Technology.....	38		
1895—Dartmouth.....	23		
1896—Dartmouth.....	40		
1897—Dartmouth.....	49		
1898—Amherst-Brown.....	24		
1899—Bowdoin.....	23		
1900—Williams.....	26 2-3		
1901—Williams.....	32 1-6		
1902—Amherst.....	36		
1903—Amherst.....	51		
1904—Amherst.....	43 1-3		
1905—Dartmouth.....	38 3-4		
1906—Dartmouth.....	36 3-4		
1907—Dartmouth.....	47		
1908—Dartmouth.....	49		
1909—Dartmouth.....	32 3-4		
1910—Dartmouth.....	26 3-4		
1911—Williams.....	50 1-6		
1912—Dartmouth.....	46		
1913—Dartmouth.....	62		
1914—Dartmouth.....	57 1-2		
1915—Dartmouth.....	36 1-3		
1916—Dartmouth.....	50 1-6		
1917—Technology.....	61		
1918—Technology.....	74		
1919—Technology.....	37		

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The leading college athletes of New England, with the exception of those of Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth, will compete on Tech Field today and tomorrow in the thirty-fourth annual track and field championship meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Massachusetts Institute of Technology has held the team championship honors since 1917 and is a favorite to repeat this year, although the competition is expected to be closer than it was in 1919, when Wesleyan University finished second with only 19 1-2 points.

The preliminary heats will be held this afternoon with competition in all events except the one and two-mile runs. Today's competition is sure to be very interesting, as there are a number of events which have contestants who are very evenly matched and will have to battle hard to qualify for tomorrow's finals.

Prospects of new records being made for the various events which compose this meet are not very bright as the present ones are exceptionally fine. There is one event, however, which may produce a mark if the track is fast and the competition keen enough. That is the two-mile run in which G. T. Nightingale of New Hampshire State College is entered. Nightingale recently won the international intercollegiate three-mile championship run at the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, and it is believed that he is capable of breaking the present two-mile record of 9m. 35.3-58, made by R. W. Atwater of Tufts College in 1913 if conditions are favorable to his best work. The present records follow:

100-YARD DASH—94s. Holy Cross.
A. B. Kelly, 1916.
220-YARD DASH—21s. Holy Cross.
A. B. Kelly, 1916.
120-YARD HURDLES—15s. Holy Cross.
A. B. Shaw, 1908.
220-YARD HURDLES—24s. Holy Cross.
W. A. Savage, 1916.
440-YARD DASH—49s. Williams.
J. D. Lester, 1911.
880-YARD RUN—1m. 55s. Williams.
N. S. Taber, 1912.
ONE-MILE RUN—4m. 18s. Brown.
N. S. Taber, 1912.
TWO-MILE RUN—9m. 35s. Williams.
R. W. Atwater, 1913.
HIGH JUMP—6ft. 4in. Williams.
P. W. Dainoff, 1912.
LONG JUMP—23ft. 10in. Williams.
H. T. Worthington, 1915.
POLE VAULT—12ft. 6in. Williams.
M. S. Wright, 1912.
16-POUND SHOT—47ft. 10in. Williams.
L. A. Whitney, 1915.
16-POUND HAMMER—144ft. 8in. Williams.
H. P. Bailey, 1914.
DISCUS THROW—135ft. 5in. Williams.
L. A. Whitney, 1912.

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VIA CAPE COD CANAL
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INTERNATIONAL LINE
Service to ST. JOHN, N. B.
Resumed to MONDAY, MAY 24
Leave Central Wharf Mondays and Fridays 10 A. M.

BANGOR LINE
Leave India Wharf Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M. for Bangor, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport and Bangor. Connections at Bangor to Bangor, Bangor and St. John Harbor, Bangor and way landings and for Bangor on Tues. only.

PORTLAND
Leave Central Wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M.

YARMOUTH, N.S.
Leave Central Wharf, Tues. and Fri., 1 P. M. Tickets and information at Wharf, Tel. Fort Hill 4200, or City Office, 232 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Tel. Fort Hill 4223

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Touman, June 10, 17, 24, 31, July 7, 14, 21, 28, August 4, 11, 18, 25, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, October 6, 13, 20, 27, November 3, 10, 17, 24, December 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, January 5, 12, 19, 26, February 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, March 6, 13, 20, 27, April 3, 10, 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 3, 10, 17, 24, August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, September 5, 12, 19, 26, October 3, 10, 17, 24, November 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, December 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, January 4, 11, 18, 25, February 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, October 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, November 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, December 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, January 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, February 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, October 1, 8, 15, 22, 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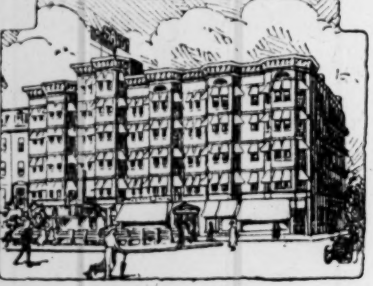
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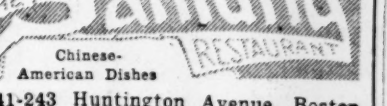
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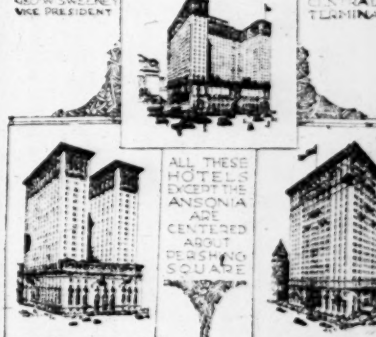


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LABOR'S POLITICAL POLICY DEFENDED

Manufacturers' Declaration Against It Is Taken by Federation Official as Proof They Recognize Its Effectiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the day following the unanimous adoption of resolutions and ratification of a "platform of American industry" by the National Association of Manufacturers for the admitted purpose of inaugurating a new epoch in the activities of organized business interests. The organized manufacturers, comprising 3300 of the most powerful "open shop" businesses of the country, in no uncertain terms, challenged the nonpartisan political policy of the federation as summarized in a recent statement on the coming presidential election signed by Samuel Gompers, president, as follows:

"We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile, and whenever opportunities afford, secure election of intelligent, earnest trade unionists with clear, unblemished paid up union cards in their possession."

Proof of Effectiveness Seen

In the manufacturers' published opposition to this policy they italicized the words "paid up union cards in their possession," and followed the quotation with this interpretation of the "reward friends, defeat enemies" policy of the federation:

"Thus union Labor defiantly challenges all opponents to its ambitions in the coming election."

Mr. Frayne's attention was called to the foregoing and to other unmistakable evidences of the aligning of business interests in organized political opposition to the federation's nonpartisan program.

"Each gauntlet that is thrown down before the sound, effective, nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor attests to its basic strength," Mr. Frayne said. "The Association of Manufacturers compliments us. Their alarm, manifested in their radical opposition to the present form of organized Labor, is striking proof of the superior effectiveness of our nonpartisan political policy, in comparison with the radical American Labor Party movement, which, on the lines of the British labor movement, would enter the presidential campaign as a party, bound to vote only for union members."

No Desire for Antagonisms

"The American Federation of Labor seeks to bind no man. The 'open shop' manufacturers specify us as their opponents, rather than specifying the third party movement, because, paradoxical as it may appear at first thought, we are not radical enough to suit them. If the American Federation of Labor membership in large numbers had become so blinded to their own interests and the best interests of the country as to allow themselves to be swung over to the Labor Party idea, our organized opponents would not be disturbed. They know that unsound radicalism topples over as an inevitable result of its own unbalanced construction. They know that our methods, though not so dramatic, perhaps, as entering the political field as a Labor Party, are immeasurably more effective."

Mr. Frayne here paused, preliminary to discussing the subject from a new viewpoint.

"Let us call a truce on the aspect of American labor problems which, in the federation's endeavor to solve, bring out from organized business interests such declarations of war and 'gauntlets' as this latest from the manufacturers," he continued. "The world is torn by divisions, schisms and antagonisms of human thought. The American Federation of Labor does not wish to add to the apparently inevitable antagonisms of a presidential election year. If that were its purpose, would it oppose with all its strength the movement to consolidate the strength of the federation as an army is consolidated in time of war, for the specific purpose of fighting 'unfair' politicians with their own weapons—partisan organization weapons?"

War Organization First

"We are, it is true, forever trying to consolidate our strength, but not to make the federation first a political organization, and following that, a Labor organization. Politicians of the old parties are politicians 100 per cent of the time. If the officers of the federation should enter the political field as their opponents on a partisan basis they would have to devote so much time to the political fight there would be no time left for the fundamental obligation of the organization—to make a good American citizen out of the worker before all other considerations."

"That is the strength of the federation's policy. We do not put the cart before the horse. Therefore we 'get somewhere.' Presidential elections occur but every four years. The human needs and human problems of the worker occur daily. We take the immigrant to our shores and attend to his needs in the protection of his relations with his employer. If we were to become a political party primarily, it would be logical for us to attend only to the political relations of the immigrant, letting him shift for himself in the fundamental matters of teaching him how to read and write the language of the country of his adoption. Our first concern, in short,

is to make the newcomer to our country who is also a newcomer in the Federation of Labor an asset to the nation rather than a liability. The need to eat and have proper shelter and the way to effect just bargains with his employer and defend his rights as an American worker come before his political education."

Solid Foundations

"We build upon solid foundations. We overlook not a step in the effort to re-Americanize America; that is, to get back to the best ideals of America and not be swayed by the pestilence of impatience for the millennium, which the unthinking would try to bring about by political and social revolutions."

"Whenever opportunities afford," to quote from the sentence used by the Manufacturers Association in denunciation of our policy, we do endeavor to secure the election of intelligent, earnest, trade unionists, it is true. But we do not endeavor to secure the election of a trade unionist merely because he is that. When we say our policy is to administer a rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile to the rights of Labor, we include the trade unionist who, because of defects in his character, has become indifferent, negligent or hostile. Our policy is soundly constructive, therefore superior to a policy of unsound radicalism. We are not seeking to 'dominate' politically. If we were, as charged by the manufacturers, why would we not turn our efforts to the building of a political machine and nothing else? But we know that by turning in that direction we would betray our fundamental obligations to the worker—to take care of his human needs and industrial rights first, and then, by gradual steps, teach him the full meaning of American citizenship."

Indirect Aid to Labor Party

"Our opponents know that if they could make us enter the political campaign as a partisan Labor Party, they would weaken us. Therefore, they are indirectly fostering the activities of the American Labor Party movement by attacking us. To be consistent, they should attack this party, the party of unsound radicalism, inasmuch as the manufacturers have continually expressed themselves opposed to industrial radicalism. But they know the Labor Party movement in America is unsound basically. So far it has been absolute failure. Whether the antagonistic stand of certain business organizations of the country will ultimately turn that failure into temporary success, through sheer desperation on the part of the worker to realize the protection of his rights in any other way, remains to be seen. I say temporary success, because no lasting success can attend a movement such as the American Labor Party movement, based as it is on unsound foundations."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Great Reduction in Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ALBANY, New York—That dry conditions materially reduced the expenses of penal institutions before federal prohibition went into effect and resulted in improved economic conditions wherever they existed is indicated in the twenty-fourth annual report of the New York State Commission of Prisons which recently appeared from the press. The report is for the year 1918, and it notes that in 1918, in April of that year, voted "no-license" to take effect on October 1. The arrests for drunkenness in these cities in October, 1917, numbered 763. The number of arrests in October, 1918, the first month under dry conditions, was 153, a reduction of exactly 600. In Birmingham they dropped from 129 to 30, in Elmira from 116 to 10, in Jamestown from 65 to 8, and so on down the list. Showing the general improvement effected by a larger dry area in the State the report says: "A large proportion of the petty offenders in penitentiaries and county jails is sentenced for intoxication or for being 'drunk and disorderly.' During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, 7753 males and 423 females were committed on these two charges, as compared with 13,683 males and 643 females during the preceding year, a decrease of 5390 males and 220 females."

Cincinnati to Save \$150,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—A saving of \$150,000 in the municipal budget is expected as a result of the ordinance passed by the council discontinuing the city workhouse. The action was taken on the recommendation of Charles Tudor, safety director, following the marked decline in the number of workhouse prisoners since the advent of prohibition. The workhouse prisoners formerly averaged from 250 to 300 men and from 60 to 75 women a week. With the elimination of the drunkenness and disorderly conduct cases through prohibition the average number of inmates has decreased to 70 men and three women a week. Under these circumstances the city authorities will be able to save money by abandoning the workhouse and housing city prisoners at the county jail. The city may be further benefited by being able to sell the workhouse property advantageously as it is situated in a growing industrial district.

AMERICAN LEGION'S GAINS

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Incomplete returns to national headquarters here indicate that 80,000 new members were obtained in the first two days of the American Legion nationwide campaign for increased membership.

LABOR PROTESTS CONSCRIPTION PLAN

Army Reorganization Bill Is Opposed Because of What Is Declared to Be an Effort to Compel Involuntary Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Army Reorganization Bill, in which the military draft is incorporated, is deadlocked in conference committee, according to present indications, as a result of a disagreement between the House and Senate over the Senate's plan to allow states to decide whether or not they would have their national guard organizations placed under federal control.

Meanwhile a bitter protest by the American Federation of Labor, made known through a message from Samuel Gompers, president of that organization, to James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, who is considered the sponsor of the draft provision in the bill, has added to the complications.

The House objection to the national guard provisions is that they would make the national guard a part of a regular army, and would comprise a step toward universal and compulsory military service, which many senators are known to desire, though the proposal was defeated when it came to a vote.

"Conscription" Opposed

Mr. Gompers and other Labor men contend that the bill's draft provision, by providing for conscription of workers in industry in "periods of national emergency," provides for conscription of workers in peace as well as in war. Although the heading of Section 69 deals with "liability of service in time of war," the section itself reads: "Whenever Congress shall declare and the President shall proclaim that a national emergency exists, all male citizens shall be subject to call."

"It is our understanding that the United States has just been engaged in a great war to overthrow the concept embodied in that provision," Mr. Gompers said concerning the bill. He pointed out that Section 70 classifies those "needed in occupations of the national interest during the emergency so long as they retain and in good faith continue in such occupations," and remarked: "Clearly that is not a measure of national defense calculated to strengthen the country against invasion. Unquestionably it is a measure calculated to compel the workers of America to remain in line in defense of their own wishes and of their own interests, and is repugnant to the spirit of a republican form of government."

Alleged Danger Pointed Out

"The term 'national emergency' can be, and would be, construed to cover any unusual condition that may exist within the borders of the country. It is, undoubtedly, in the mind of those who framed the law, that a cessation of work would constitute a 'national emergency.'"

"Under proclamation of a 'national emergency,' the workers conscripted under the provisions of this act would be compelled to remain at their employment or to retain their employment, no matter what conditions might prevail. If they exercise their normal and lawful right to cease work, they would be subject to the penalty provided in Section 28, Chapter II, of the bill, which is as follows:

"Any person subject to military law who quits his organization or place of duty with the intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service, shall be deemed a deserter."

The bill, Mr. Gompers declares, makes progress impossible. Even Germany, he said, never had so drastic a law; "it is one of the best indications of the character of this legislation that it has been kept so carefully from public attention. There seems almost to have been a studious effort to see that the citizenship of our Republic was kept in ignorance of the proposed act."

Use of Army Titles

War Department Forbids Their Employment in Commercial Ventures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Army officers henceforth will not be permitted to allow the use of their titles by commercial enterprises, the War Department announced yesterday. The department's announcement reads:

"It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that in some cases officers of the army have permitted or authorized the use of their official titles in advertising or otherwise in connection with commercial enterprises. Though a record for long and honorable service in the army carries with it a security for fair dealing, it does not necessarily augment the possessor's judgment as to the value or liability of commercial enterprises. Military titles are conferred on individuals for military purposes, and their use as a commercial asset may subject both the individual officer concerned and the service itself to unfavorable criticism which, even if unmerited, is unnecessary and inadvisable. Such use of military titles is disapproved of by the War Department."

"Officers of the army will, in future, not use or permit to be used their military titles in connection with commercial enterprises of any kind."

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TO RENT, June 1st, for 4 months, attractive furnished 2-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; references required. 20 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass., next to No. 20, Suite 28.

OIL CONSUMPTION UP TO PRODUCTION

California Authorities Say That Output Has Been Practically Same for Four Years—Fresno Dealers to Restrict Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—With the demand increasing for both crude oil and gasoline the consumption in this state has finally caught up with the production, according to authorities on the question here who say that the California oil output has been practically stationary for four years. The situation is such that most of the large oil companies in Fresno have announced that gasoline sales for pleasure cars will be restricted to three gallons at one time in order to assure agricultural interests and commercial enterprises adequate fuel. The demand for gasoline on the coast is now said to be 30 per cent ahead of the local fuel supply. Fuel oil to the extent of 80,000,000 gallons has been brought here from Mexico and other parts of the United States.

R. P. McLaughlin, State Oil Supervisor of the State Mining Bureau, says that oil does not come under the regulation of any state commission; that the inspectors' field of operation is purely one of conserving the deposits and seeing that the maximum of oil can be taken from the ground without damage or waste. "There is no governmental means for controlling production of oil. At present the demand is governing it; it is not a public utility like light and gas or railroads, it is simply a matter of producing a commodity and selling it."

In reply to a question as to whether the oil fields of California have been completely developed, Mr. McLaughlin said: "Kern County has not been developed. The land has been under investigation eight years and is in litigation. There is a prospect now that within the next few years the land may be allowed to come in for use. The Federal Trades Commission at present is investigating the general oil conditions over the United States. Oil over the United States is approaching exhaustion."

"We would like to recommend that in their investigation the commission should not do anything to retard the development of the oil fields. They should not concern themselves solely with whether there is a combination in restraint of trade, but they should also take cognizance that there is a shortage of oil in the United States, and that the oil deposits are approaching exhaustion, and consumption exceeds production; also that the oil business in the United States should be encouraged to enter foreign fields. Public opinion should be directed to that end. The United States has been the oil producing nation of the world. Her system of producing oil is better than that of any other nation, but if we cannot produce oil in other lands we will have to go out of business. This is a very serious proposition for the United States."

The Southern Pacific Railway will continue to develop its own oil lands for its own use, claiming that the decision of the United States Supreme Court affecting the Reading Railroad does not apply to the Southern Pacific, as it does not sell oil.

WOMEN INDORE PLANS FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Resolutions endorsing the board of education of this city in its expressed intention of going before the General Assembly at its next session for "the power and funds necessary to relieve the present deplorable conditions in the schools," have been adopted by the City Federation of Women's Clubs of Atlanta. It seems desirable, it is stated, that the board of education should be given more authority, that all of its members should be elected by the people, and that more revenue should be provided for the support of the schools of this city.

The board of education intends to ask for an amendment to the present school law, separating the board entirely from the other departments of the city government, and giving it the power to levy a separate school tax, call for elections and issue bonds. The federation heartily indorsed the proposed amendment and offered its cooperation to the board of education and the members of the General Assembly in the passage of the bill. At the present time some 100 city organizations with a membership of 20,000 women are represented in the City Federation of Women's Clubs.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The 1920 examinations for admission to the Normal, Latin and Pay High Schools will be held this year as follows: NORMAL SCHOOL: For the regular three-year course open to high school graduates who have completed the preparatory course: ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 10 and 11, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Normal School-house on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. All candidates are required to be present on the first day of the examination. For the one-year course open to graduates of approved colleges: ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Normal School-house. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. LATIN SCHOOLS: (For admission to the six-year course.) ON FRIDAY, JUNE 4, and on TUESDAY, September 1st, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house on Warren Avenue; girls at the Girls' Latin School-house on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be: English Language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling; Geography; and Arithmetic. (For admission to the four-year course): Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin Schools will be examined only on September 10 at the place, and in the subjects indicated under High Schools, below. HIGH SCHOOLS: On Friday, SEPTEMBER 10, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys and girls will be examined at the Normal School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. The subjects of examination will be: English Language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling; Grammar and Composition; History and Civil Government of the United States; Geography and Arithmetic. THORNTON D. APOLLANIS, Secretary School Committee, 14 Mason Street, Boston.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOL USE OF LIBRARIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—It may be hoped that, in the near future, there will be a revolution in the provision and management of rural and village libraries. For under the new act it is possible to substitute a more efficient system than that which has so often taken the form of a "village institute and library"—dusty, deserted, dull and valueless. Failure in the past has been due not only to questions of money, but to a certain apathy which has doomed the best of pioneer schemes. The money having now been secured, how must this local apathy be attacked?

Mr. T. H. Rand, a schoolmaster, has put forward certain proposals in the February number of the Library Association Record. In the first place there is the problem of the local library committees. Mr. Rand thinks that these should always include teachers as well as "academic theorists and borough councillors," so that the question of attracting children may be made clearer by the help of those who are in constant contact with large numbers of young people in the schools. Secondly, he favors the setting aside of definite times for children to obtain their books and of special reading rooms for juvenile readers, provided, among other things, with a carefully selected reference section.

Freedom of Selection

Those who have had experience with children and libraries will know how helpless the average child is in the face of a shelf of books; the zeal for reading is surprisingly evident, but the pursuit of a suitable book, even when the title or subject is known, is itself a rare thing, most often deterred by a child from entering a library. It is also important to avoid the discouragement which results from early failures to find attractive and apposite literature. Here is a real need for sympathetic guidance.

Mr. Rand goes on to say: "I am a Workers Educational Association man. I am often asked, 'Why do your classes have such a success?' My reply is, 'Because the students have freedom of selection; and in the library the child can be freed into that atmosphere of freedom as distinct from the atmosphere of limitation in the school. Until recently very few schools, and then only the largest, had more than 100 different sets of books to read. The atmosphere of free selection has a wonderful influence on character and work. Sympathetic librarians, by just a word here and another there, can do much to maintain and even create a vital interest in pursuing knowledge for its own sake.'"

In connection with these very important points, it should be possible to devise other means of rendering the library attractive to children. In the higher classes the teachers could make it a rule to give references to books which can be got from the library, and in some cases a rudimentary "seminar" lesson might be proposed and pupils be encouraged to conduct independent researches among the library shelves. The familiar advertising method of publishing firms might be turned to more elevated use and attractive passages be read aloud to encourage the reading of the complete work out of school. So much for the teachers' share in the work; a reciprocal task needs to be undertaken by the librarian, who must be capable, both by reason of sympathy and knowledge, of maintaining the child's enthusiasm and courage in the library itself. Again there is the possibility of organizing lectures and readings in connection with the new libraries.

Rural Deliveries

From another point of view the scheme of Mr. J. W. C. Purves, librarian of Worthington, is important. For the organizing of rural libraries in Cumberland, he proposes that the four parliamentary divisions of the county should be taken as the basis of organization. Each division should have a headquarters library and four branch libraries; eight copies of each work should be bought, two for each division, one of which would go to the headquarters library and one to a branch. At the first branch would be stocked authors from A—D, at the fourth those from S—Z, with intermediate groups. In the event of any other book being urgently required it could be got from headquarters. The catalogue would be issued for the county as a whole and the branch libraries would be stored in existing buildings such as schools, institutes, and army huts.

Such a scheme would serve as a valuable starting point for local inquiry and might well be adopted by other counties. Presumably scope would be allowed for voluntary donations of books to branch libraries, donations which would have to be given subject to complete control by the library committee, so as to obviate the frequent event of the donation of useless and unsuitable books. Possibly also a periodical exchange of stock could be arranged, while it would be quite absurd for only one library in four to contain a Shakespeare or a Swift. There would always be a certain number of books to be duplicated; thus a few score of the Everyman Library volume, with certain of the Home University and the Cambridge Manuals, should be in each branch, regardless of alphabetical restrictions of authors' names.

In this connection, too, it may be worth while considering the stocking of libraries with secondhand books in all possible cases, in view of the increase in price of new copies. Thus several of the large London book auctions begin with lots containing

parcels of standard works in cheap editions, such as those mentioned above. Judicious purchase would considerably reduce the cost of this side of library administration.

A central purchasing depot might be constructed which would buy books secondhand, and redistribute them at a small percentage above the price paid to the local libraries. Such a scheme could well be an opportunity for voluntary individual enterprise. Above all, it must no longer be forgotten that a small library containing only attractive and valuable books is far greater educational worth than a larger library containing the same books as an oasis amid the arid shelves of obsolete and redundant survivals. Many existing libraries need a bonfire of half their contents as a preliminary step. How many authorities would have the needed courage?

THE STUDY OF SPANISH

Advanced University Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—American interest in Spanish is not an affair of yesterday. Hispanism in the United States has an old and distinguished tradition. Ever since George Ticknor began his Spanish studies in 1818, American scholars and men of letters have turned with enthusiasm to the inspiration of Spain. To mention only the most noteworthy contributions, there is Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," Longfellow's translations from the Spanish, Irving's histories and romantic fantasies, Prescott's series of histories, Lea's "History of the Spanish Inquisition," and the latter works of Bourne, Bancroft, Lummis and Merriam. Nor have we lacked works of a more specifically learned nature; such modern scholars as Ford, Marden, Pietsch, Lang, Rennert, Chandler, Schevill and Buchanan are all specialists in the field of Spanish language and literature. National interest in Spanish, thus over a century old, received a fresh impetus from the year of 1898. Since then the growth has been steady until the great war of 1914 gave the movement its present formidable proportions.

It may be considered axiomatic that if one would know a nation one must know that nation's language. "Proverbs, words, and grammar infections," says Emerson, "convey the public sense with more purity and precision than the wisest individual." A true understanding of Spain and her civilization, of South and Central American neighbors, is impossible unless the Spanish language is known.

University's Province

The university, however, can impart only a portion—important as this basis is—of such knowledge. The basis for any thorough-going acquaintance with Spanish must be laid in the school. At present the resources of most American universities are strained to the breaking-point by the unduly large enrollment in elementary language courses. This state of affairs is practically and theoretically unsound. Practically, because, unable to procure sufficient and adequate instructors for elementary work, many colleges and universities are reducing the number of advanced courses offered, at the very moment when the training of competent teachers of Spanish is imperative as never before. And it is theoretically unsound because a language qua language is most easily acquired under conditions and through organized methods that obtain in the school, and not in the college or university. Columbia University and the University of Chicago have taken the lead in relegating to the school such elementary language (Spanish and French) courses, and other universities are considering similar action. Numerous students will be disappointed, but elementary Spanish will be taught even if the universities decline to do so; whereas if the latter abdicate from their true function by neglecting the more advanced branches of language study, there is no other type of institution to take up the task.

Cultural Values

Nor can the university adopt business college methods in the teaching of Spanish. Just as applied science cannot be allowed to crowd out other branches of this subject, so too the institution of liberal learning—and this is the domain of the college—must not neglect cultural values. Business Spanish differs from ordinary Spanish only in the use of a special jargon. One who has mastered the fundamentals of the language can add to his knowledge any technical vocabulary required. The process cannot be reversed. To attempt to do so is not even practical.

It is less easy to define the respective provinces of university and normal school (including the department of education). To a small extent these overlap. Most graduate students in language are prospective teachers. The university must cater to the professional as well as to the idealistic needs of these. But the normal school serves mainly prospective grammar and high school teachers; the university serves high school, college and university instructors. The latter's work should therefore be on a higher plane. The normal school course is more narrowly vocational. We have a right to expect that our universities will graduate not only efficient pedagogues, but cultured scholars and researchers as well.

Assuming that the student enters the university with an elementary knowledge of Spanish, he should be provided with the proper intermediate and advanced courses. Experience has shown the need of a course in advanced grammar for the victims

of a misunderstood "direct method." Similarly those who have been too exclusively in grammar and translation must be given the opportunity of acquiring a correct pronunciation. Needless to say the utmost importance should be attached to physiological phonetics, theoretic and practical—a subject no university worthy of the name can now afford to neglect. A special class of not more than 15 should be provided for individual drill in phonetics, to which only those most capable of profiting should be admitted. There should also be special classes in conversation for those well grounded in the rudiments. In most cases a native will be preferred for this work.

After the linguistic courses will come a sequence of literature courses. When literature rather than language is the aim these had best be given in English, except when Spanish happens to be the instructor's native idiom. While the modern period should be adequately represented in any scheme of literature courses, it should not be forgotten that advanced students derive most profit from the study of the older periods. Such courses offer greater historical perspective and possess superior disciplinary value. The claims of South American literature are relatively unimportant. Without neglecting the six or eight great outstanding writers which South America has produced, most instructors will prefer to abandon colonial authors for the more interesting writers of the mother country.

There is a growing movement to make the studies leading to the master's degree more practical than those which culminate in the Ph.D. The master's candidate should get a thorough grounding in phonetics. He should also be offered a "teacher's training course" in which the various methods of modern language teaching are studied historically. He should then take a "survey course" in Spanish literature for the purpose of orientation in that subject. Following these obligatory subjects will come various courses of great periods and authors. An introduction to philology, though not insisted upon, is desirable even for the prospective high school teacher.

But the peculiar work of the university, its highest function, is the training of investigators. In the Ph.D. course the emphasis falls upon methods. It matters little what subject is treated in class, if the instructor be competent. It is not his aim to give miscellaneous information, however valuable, but to teach a method which will enable the student to track independently any subject of inquiry which may in the future enlist his interest. In one respect Spanish has an advantage over the other Romance tongues; namely, in the greater accessibility of Spanish thought and humor to the Anglo-Saxon temperament. The Spanish drama and novel not only are closer to popular inspiration than the drama and novel of France and Italy, and hence appeal to us more strongly, but as regards form the Spanish genres are strikingly similar to Elizabethan literature—a freedom and spontaneity which win and hold the American reader. By and large Spanish is the easiest approach, for Americans, to the highroads of European civilization.

NEED OF A LONDON UNIVERSITY UNION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—In Oxford and Cambridge there are famous unions where statesmen such as Mr. Asquith have been trained for public speaking, and where their conspicuous talents are first of all displayed and observed. The question arises, Why should there not be a London university union? The reply is given, because this is not a residential university in the same sense as the others.

There is some truth in the reply, but for all that there exists no valid reason why there should not be a union. The chief thing is first of all to secure separate buildings for the university as was recommended in the report of the Royal Commission; the union should then be made an essential part of the buildings. The Students' Representative Council is not the same, for it does not represent the corporate life of the university in a like degree.

The university is now made up of students in many separate colleges, and many external students. Why could not all these have their part in a union where all kinds of subjects appertaining to London University life and otherwise could be discussed? The external students are not to be ignored, for there are a large number of graduates who had pursued their studies in other colleges such as Owens College, Manchester, Stonehouse College, the Northern and Midland, and the Welsh University Colleges. The separate interests of these external students and graduates are looked after by the University of London Graduates' Association founded in 1899 of which Sir Philip Magnus has been, and still is, one of the leading figures.

The Birkbeck College is an unusual institution and it must never be forgotten that here such a poor lad—afterward so distinguished a lawyer—as Sir Edward Clarke, received his university education. This is the very center of the external and evening students of the university for it has close to 1000 members, of whom about three-fourths are evening students. Among the striking assets of Birkbeck College is its theater with its complete stalls, dress circle etc. The Dramatic Society is, indeed, the pride of this college.

"DUAL" SYSTEM IN ENGLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent.

LONDON, England.—Mr. Fisher has done a bold thing in a really wise way. He has made a reconnaissance in force into the field of denominational controversy over religious teaching in schools, and thereby has shown himself as accomplished a tactician as he is a strategist. One of the veterans in former educational struggles, better known as Mr. Lyulph Stanley than as Lord Sheffield, puts the matter very clearly from his own point of view, when he says, "The Minister for Education has startled the public by a proposal to reverse the whole course of public education ever since 1870. It is true that he represents his scheme not as a proposal approved by the government, but as a tentative experiment to see what the public may possibly accept or acquiesce in. Still we are told that this scheme is the outcome of considerable discussion with persons who may be supposed to be representative of the various points of view concerned, and in no case can a deliberate scheme put forward by the responsible Cabinet Minister be treated as the speculation of a casual theorist." Thereupon Lord Sheffield proceeds to unmask his batteries, ending up with a denunciation of Mr. Fisher as "a neophyte and an amateur" in these matters. At any rate the neophyte has drawn Lord Sheffield's fire.

But the Minister for Education was far more concerned to ascertain the attitude toward his proposals of the great body of teachers in public elementary schools, and no doubt with this object he chose a time for making his views known which would enable the National Union of Teachers to consider them without delay at their annual Easter conference. This the conference proceeded to do. Though the members were touched by Mr. Fisher's declaration that in the long run the success of any organization of public education must depend on its power to enlist the willing cooperation of the regular teachers, and, again, that on their willingness, sincerity and competence the work of religious instruction in the schools must depend, yet they were evidently disinclined to do more than ask for further information, which might be laid before the various branches of the union. In fact the member of the executive (Mr. Bentliff), who introduced a motion to this effect, said that if any other than Mr. Fisher—the greatest Minister for Education England had yet seen, and the best friend that the board of teachers had ever known—had made proposals of this kind, the executive would have recommended the conference to deal with them summarily.

Mr. Bentliff made it clear that the teachers would welcome the proposed abolition of the division between schools under public management and schools under private, that is, church, management. They would like to see the staff of all the schools appointed by the local education authorities, and the upkeep of the fabric undertaken by the same public bodies. As tolerant and religious people, they would wish to give every religious opportunity, whether in the schools or out of them, provided that there was no religious test for the teacher, and that the progress of education was not affected thereby. When they came to the final proposal of the scheme, however, they were on different ground. It was proposed that there should be facilities for denominational religious teaching in all public elementary schools. The present position was that there were facilities for such instruction in the non-provided (chapel) schools, but no facilities of the same kind in the council schools. Those of them, said Mr. Bentliff, who served in the council schools valued too much the freedom which they at present enjoyed of giving religious instruction on Christian lines (i. e., simple Bible teaching), to surrender it even at the price offered by Mr. Fisher.

Ultimately, after an amendment of a character less favorable to Mr. Fisher's proposals had been lost, the following motion of the executive was carried: "That while reaffirming the union's opposition to right of entry in council schools, a deputation from the executive wait on the president of the Board of Education for further information as to the suggested alteration in the law concerning religious instruction in public elementary schools. That the executive report to the local associations the information thus obtained, no steps to be taken on the proposals until the local associations have considered and voted on them."

However strong may be the leanings of council teachers, and of the older "school board" race of educational statesmen, toward undenominational religious teaching, yet Mr. Fisher's views deserve careful consideration. The most relevant parts of his statement are given below: "So far I have been asking you to consider the elementary school as a factor in a larger scheme of education. I have not laid stress upon the fact that by reason of our religious differences we have two classes of elementary school, standing in a different relation to the local authority, managed on a different plan, the one class in some respects competing with the other. I have said nothing of the 'dual system' and yet no general observations on the development of elementary education in this country can fail to take account of the fact that we pay an educational price for religious differences, or can fail to raise

the question whether it will be forever necessary that this price should continue to be paid.

"When I introduced the Education Act of 1918 I was careful not to raise the issue of religious instruction and the 'dual system'; not because I thought it was unimportant or irrelevant to the development of a national system of public education, but because I felt that it would be highly impolitic and perhaps impossible to deal with it except on the basis of a wide general agreement. I recognize, however, that if the Education Bill became law, problems would arise which would probably involve the reconsideration of the 'dual system.' My anticipation has been verified. It has already become evident that the successful solution of the problems of advanced and practical instruction in elementary schools by way of central schools, central or special classes, or otherwise, and of the organization of nursery schools and continuation schools, must largely depend on the suitability of the arrangements which can be made both for the most effective and economical use of the buildings available for educational purposes, a matter of primary importance in view of the increased cost of building, and for the systematic selection, appointment, promotion, and distribution of teachers, and the organization of the teaching profession."

"When, therefore, in the course of last year it was intimated to me from many quarters that it would be opportune if I gave special attention to the problems presented by the 'dual system,' I felt it my duty, underdressed by the failure of previous attempts to solve these problems, to take some pains to explore the position. I have confidentially consulted a considerable number of persons, and the opinions which they have expressed, though from different points of view, encourage me on the whole to believe that it is worth while taking further steps to ascertain how far a settlement can be reached by way of agreement. I am fully alive to the risks which I run, and I recognize that one of the greatest of those risks is that of rekindling a controversy and reviving a sectional temper which may prejudice the object of promoting the development of a national system of education. I feel, however, that in the last five years many rough edges have worn smoother."

"Let me make it quite clear that there is no intention on my part, or on that of the government, to deal with the educational problem of religious instruction or the administrative problem of dual control as a political issue, still less to impose a settlement on a reluctant body of local education authorities or a reluctant body of teachers, or on reluctant churches, as a political settlement. I know the matter is controversial, and has a long controversial history behind it; but I approach it myself (and I do so solely on my own responsibility) as one who is desirous of inquiring—and ascertaining whether, in view of all that the nation has gone through during the last five years, and in view of the new conditions which will determine progress in the future, there is no way in which the embarrassments of this controversy may be removed from our path on lines indicated by general agreement."

"First let us look at the position of the teachers. In the long run the success or failure of the organization of public education depends on its power to enlist the willing cooperation of the teachers. Is it possible to adopt as a first principle that the appointment, promotion and dismissal of all teachers in public elementary schools should be in the hands of the local education authority, and that no teacher in an ordinary public elementary school should be obliged to give religious instruction unless specially appointed for that purpose only, or be in a better or worse position by reason of giving or not giving religious instruction?"

"This principle has a respectable history, and is no novelty. In formulating it afresh I deprecate the laying of much stress on the appointment of teachers for the purpose of giving religious instruction only. The employment of teachers who may be useful or even necessary in particular circumstances to meet particular needs; but if religious instruction is to remain a normal and integral element in the curriculum of our public elementary schools, reliance must be placed on the body of regular teachers. It is on their willingness to undertake the work, on their sincerity, and on their competence, that the future of religious instruction in the schools must depend. When I say sincerity, I am, of course, not thinking of tests. If a man or woman who is free not to give religious instruction, and is paid the same whether he or she gives it or not, wishes to give it, we are, I think, justified in thinking that it will be given sincerely. There is no means of searching the heart of a teacher, or, indeed, of a politician, and discovering whether he is sincere; but I believe that teachers are honest men and women, and if they wish to give, and are quite free not to give, religious instruction, I have no doubt they will give it honestly. Competence is another matter, and a reasonable corollary of this principle would, I think, be such an adjustment of the training college system as is necessary to provide that teachers should have adequate facilities for making themselves competent to give religious instruction."

"The second principle which I submit for consideration is that the local education authority should have the free use of the premises of existing non-provided schools for any educational purpose which they are competent to provide, and that the local education authority should be under the obligation to maintain the premises and have the right to alter them for school purposes. It would, I think,

be consistent with that principle to arrange that the ultimate property in the buildings should remain with the present owners, that ownership should be marked by some representation on the body of managers of existing schools, and that reasonable arrangements should be made for the use of the school buildings out of school hours by the owners when they are not required by the local education authority, provided that the authority's control of the buildings, curriculum, and conduct of the schools is complete and indisputable, so that they shall be as fully responsible for them and all that goes on in them as for provided schools."

"If these two principles were accepted, the managers of voluntary schools could not retain the existing right of selecting, appointing, promoting, and dismissing teachers, nor the existing right, which is more valuable in theory than in practice, of withdrawing their school buildings from use by the local educational authority, nor the right of appointing a majority of the managers, which together at present afford security for the continuance of denominational religious instruction. These are big changes, and I cannot suppose that they would find acceptance unless there were some other changes equally big to balance them. There must be giving as well as taking."

"The third principle, therefore, which I suggest is that the local education authority should be under an obligation to make adequate provision in all public elementary schools for religious observance and instruction, differentiated so far as practicable in relation to religious tenets, to be given in school hours by teachers suitable and willing to give it, subject to a conscience clause and provision for withdrawal for religious observance or instruction elsewhere. I may observe that in Scotland, where the people have equal regard for liberty and for religion, the provision of denominational instruction in board schools has been customary."

"The most important thing to discover at the present stage is how far the inherent advantages of a system on the lines which I have sketched are positively attractive, i. e., how far persons and bodies interested in religious education and denominational schools would accept and support the proposals, irrespective of any pressure which might be brought to bear upon them through the modification of the existing system to the disadvantage of schools which are allowed to 'stand out' of the new system. I doubt whether it would be possible to establish such a new system without making some provision under which existing non-provided schools should not be compulsorily brought into the new system; but on that assumption I can safely propound as a fourth principle that no privilege of 'standing out' of the system should be conceded to one denomination which is not open to other denominations. I may perhaps leave the matter there, because unless the inherent advantages of a scheme based on the principles which I have suggested are sufficiently attractive to bring in a very large majority of the denominational schools it is premature to consider or specify the position in which schools which 'stand out' should be placed."

EDUCATION NOTES

By a vote of 818 to 532 students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology signified their approval of the honor system of examinations.

Representatives of leading American industries representing capital of \$5,000,000,000 agreed at the recent meeting of the Technology Clubs Association at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, to furnish the 620 American technical schools and colleges with definite specifications of the training requirements desired for the industries they represented.

New England Federation of Harvard Clubs has established a new scholarship carrying a stipend of \$200 for the freshman year and may be awarded to a boy from any part of New England, although it is indicated that preference will probably be given to candidates who come from districts where Harvard has not been strongly represented. The determining factor in the award will be the boy's record in high school and the recommendation of his principal.

A course in administrative engineering, leading to the degree of bachelor of science, has been added to the undergraduate courses of instruction offered by the Sheffield School, Yale University. The object of this course is to prepare men for executive and managerial positions for which a knowledge of engineering fundamentals and methods is requisite. It is not intended for students expecting to become professional engineers in the field of design and construction.

Announcement is made of the publication by Yale University Press of "Tables of the Motion of the Moon," by Ernest W. Brown, Sc.D., professor of mathematics at Yale University, the result of 30 years of research and preparation. The first tables of the moon, founded on the law of gravitation, were published by Clairaut in 1752. It was not until 1857, when Hansen published his tables, that the position of the moon was founded on theory with an accuracy comparable with that of observation, says the Yale News. The only other publication of any great importance on this subject is the tables published under the direction of Randau in 1911, founded on Delauney's theory. These have been used for the ephemerides of the moon since their publication. Professor Brown is a graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, and has held the chair of mathematics at Yale University since 1907.

STUDENT CLASS COMMITTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Yale University is about to put into effect a new experiment in the conduct of undergraduate courses. By its opponents this novel departure from scholastic precedent is called a "student soviet"; by its advocates it is described as "closer cooperation between the instructor and his class." In brief the system is as follows: the student council (an advisory body of seniors) has recommended that in each course the students should choose a committee to submit suggestions and criticisms to the instructor concerned. The latter is to be told whether in the opinion of his class he is or is not teaching his class well. He is to be informed if his points are effective or the contrary; if the class understands or misunderstands; if the assignments are too long or too short, and in general to make such further comments as each committee may deem necessary.

The faculty, after due consideration of this somewhat startling proposal, has accepted it making, however, one proviso, that it shall be left to the option of each individual instructor whether he be willing to permit the appointment of a committee in his course. The instructors were likewise notified that in cases where committees were appointed, it was wholly at the teacher's option to modify, accept, or reject the suggestions offered. In other words, an instructor is free to run counter to undergraduate public opinion if he so wishes.

In spite of the favorable vote on the part of the faculty for a test of this plan, opinion is about evenly divided concerning its probable merits. The more conservative professors resent it as an unwarranted interference, chiefly on the ground that young men inexperienced in the problems of teaching cannot possibly be reliable guides, and that consequently such intervention will make for inefficiency. The professors of technical subjects, such as mathematics and chemistry and the like, are also inclined to oppose it, for they maintain that it is not possible to have variable methods of teaching these subjects. Again the more strongly minded instructor of emphatic personality feels that his success as a teacher depends upon his individuality, and this type of professor is also hostile to the plan.

On the other hand, there are about an equal number who feel that the plan is worth a trial. While not oversanguine of its practical value, they are willing to see what may come of it. As a matter of fact a great many instructors have always discussed their courses with the undergraduates and striven to discover, if they could, what was passing in the thoughts of the men facing them. This plan will merely facilitate the discovery of certain opinions which it has hitherto been necessary to ascertain at haphazard.

The students themselves are most keen to try the new system. The only thing really to be concerned about is that their zeal may first run away with them. As one instructor remarked: "The trouble with appointing a committee is that the committee always feels bound to do something." But on the whole, it is probable that the Yale undergraduates may be safely trusted to use wisdom and discretion in wielding their new power. Clearly, success or failure for the plan depends upon their good sense, rather than on the merits of the plan per se.

A STUDY WEEK IN A HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—In an effort further to impress students with the importance of making the best use of their study hours, a study week campaign has been conducted in the Evander Childs High School, the Bronx, of which Gilbert S. Blakely is principal. Every period was devoted to a consistent and thorough application of the program arranged by the study week committee. The week was planned not only to stimulate the interest of the pupils in study, but to standardize throughout the school the conduct of the recitation, and once more to direct the attention of the teachers to the elements of the assignment, and to the advantages of encouraging cooperation between pupils and teachers.

The plan included letters to parents requesting them to help their children to get the "most out of their home study" by insuring them a place free from interruption, the same desk and chair for regular work, to avoid possible distraction, setting aside a definite time for daily study, with regularity of home routine to permit this, and encouraging pupils to follow a definite schedule in their work. Students made study posters for halls and classrooms and class presidents wrote letters to pupils urging cooperation in the campaign.

In assigning lessons, the teachers worked up all the interest possible to encourage a desire to study, laying emphasis on the best means of home preparation. Themes were written in the English class to show methods which should be followed to good advantage, model study lessons were exemplified and no efforts spared to impress pupils with the need of making the most of their time and of keeping their attention engaged on the subject at hand. Dr. Ernest S. Quimby, chairman of the committee, told a representative of this paper that the campaign had been successful, and that the teachers are confident that it will bring improved results in the work.

THE HOME FORUM

Swinburne's Table Talk

Swinburne's conversation had, as was to be expected, some of the characteristics of his poetry. It was rapid, and yet not voluble; it was measured, ornate, and picturesque, and yet it was in a sense homely. It was much less stilted and involved than his prose writing. His extreme natural politeness was always apparent in his talk, unless, of course, some unfortunate "contretemps" should rouse a sudden ebullition, when he could be neither just nor kind. But, as a rule, his courtesy shone out of his blue-gray eyes and was lighted up by a halo of his cloud of orange hair as he waved it, gravely, waggishly, at the company. The ease with which finished and polished sentences flowed from him was a constant amazement to me. I noted (January, 1875) that somebody having been so unwise as to speak of the "laborious" versification of Catullus, Swinburne burst forth with a trumpet-note of scorn, and said, "Well, I can only tell you I should have called him the least laborious, and the most spontaneous . . . of all the lyricists known to me except Sappho and Shelley; I should as soon call a lark's note 'labored' as Catullus'." This might have been said of Swinburne's amazing talk; it was a stream of song, no more labored than a lark's.

Immediately after leaving him I used sometimes, as well as I could, to note down a few of his sentences. It was not easy to retain much where all was so copious and rich, but a whole phrase or even colloquy would linger long in the memory. I think these brief reports may be trusted to give his exact words: nothing could recall his accent and the spontaneous "crecendo" effect of his enthusiasm. A quote from my notebooks almost at random.

Often Swinburne would put on the ironical stop, and, with a killing air of mock modesty, would say, "I don't know whether you can reasonably expect me to be very much weaker than a tame rabbit"; or "Even milk would boil over twice to be treated in that way."

He was certainly, during the years in which I knew him well, at his best in 1875. Many of the finest things which I tried to capture belonged to that year. Here is an instance of his proud humility:

"It is always a thorn in my flesh, and a check to any satisfaction which I might feel in writing prose, to reflect that probably I have never written, nor shall ever write, one single page that Landor would have deigned to sign. Nothing of this sort, or indeed of any sort whatever, troubles me for a moment when writing verse, but this always does haunt me when I am at work on prose."



"A Fisherman's Castle," from the etching by Frank Short

Before 1875 he had become considerably severed from Rossetti in sympathy, and he was prepared to discuss without anger the possibility that his praise had been over-luscious.

"Well, very likely I did say some extravagant things about Rossetti's original sonnets and lyrics, but I do deliberately stick to any word I said about him as a translator. No doubt Shelley is to the full as beautiful a workman in that line, but then he is as inaccurate as Rossetti is accurate."—From "Portraits and Sketches," by Edmund Gosse, C.B.

Ruins of an Early Civilization

Central America

We left our baggage in the ante-chamber and tethered our mules on the north side of the building in a sort of moat with plenty of grass and weeds. Seen from the distance, our casa resembled a Spanish inn with a Moorish courtyard below and a row of small bedrooms above, but in its original dimensions it seemed to have extended along the entire length of the moat, which is flanked by the vestiges of a foundation-wall for a distance of more than sixty yards beyond the present east end of the building. The woods behind the moat are intersected by a similar wall, which at different places rises to a height of twenty feet. "El Cuartel—the Barracks—we call this building," said the captain: "the large hall below is supposed to be the drill-shed."

No other ruins were in sight, but on the summit of a rock-strewn acclivity the woods opened and revealed a grayish stone pile rising like a mountain rather than like a building from a wilderness of weeds and debris, but assuming more symmetrical outlines as the road approached. A quadrangular esplanade, with a range of stone steps, leads up to a narrow terrace that forms the foundation of a mound of cyclopean blocks, house-shaped, but craggy and cliff-like from the massiveness of the pillars and walls. The entire structure rising to a height of eighty-four feet, with a facade of three hundred and twenty and a circumference of eight hundred feet, it stands there with its open and desolate doors. . . . "La Casa del Gobernador, the most massive, though not the highest, of the main buildings," says our guide. . . . Proceeding southward and upward, we reach the platform of a little hill, and are brought face to face with a dome-like pile of colossal dimensions, the Casa del Enano, or "House of the Dwarf," so called from the narrowness of the sally-port, which is, in fact, a mere loop-hole in what originally may have been the second story, the basement having been buried by avalanches of debris that have tumbled from the . . . walls. . . .

The interior of the edifice forms a striking contrast to this rustic outside. After passing (on all fours) through the loop-hole above mentioned, the visitor finds himself in the vestibule of the tower-hall, which he enters through a portal of pillar-like buttresses. This hall seems formerly to have been lighted from above; but the wall on the south side is now full of cracks and holes, which serve as so many windows, but have admitted rain, as well as sunshine, as attested by a considerable pool at the lower end of the sloping floor. The wall on the west side rises like a terrace or a range of colossal stairs, tier above tier, receding a yard and a half after every three yards of elevation. The upper tier is a shapeless mass of

ruins, connected with the ceiling and the opposite walls by a network of liana-coils, some of which have become detached with the crumbling stones and hang across the hall like tight-ropes in a circus-tent. But farther down the vertical surfaces of the terrace are covered with hieroglyphics, while the intermediate levels afford seats for a large assembly of "idols," as the Spaniards call them indiscriminately, though the plurality of these shapes seems to have been suggested by the exigencies of symmetry, since they reappear at equal intervals from a common center, and may have been nothing but architectural extravaganzas, like the caryatides and griffins of our Gothic chapels. . . . Southwest of the Casa del Enano there are different smaller buildings, too rude and artless or too far advanced in decay to merit a separate description, though I must mention the Casa de la Vieja, the "House of the Old Woman," an ivy-mantled, snug little cottage with a balcony and a single alcove; and the Casa Cerrada, or "Closed House," a cubic mass of masonry without any opening whatever—a watch-tower, perhaps. . . .

Besides these buildings the excavations have brought to light a considerable number of detached statues, terraces, paved courtyards, etc., and some miscellaneous objects whose significance is as problematic as that of the hieroglyphics. There are an amphitheater and an artificial lake, both excavated from the solid rock; a "tennis-court" or gymnasium, paved, and encircled by a low wall; and a nameless rotunda with fragments of carved columns. On an artificial mound northeast of the Casa Cerrada stands a double-headed sphinx, twelve feet long and five feet high, and a little farther back a six-sided non-script cut from a single block and with a polished surface about eight feet square. . . . All we know with certainty is this: that they antedate the advent of Columbus by a period which reaches far beyond the oldest records and traditions of the American aborigines, for that Uxmal was not built by the Aztecs is positively demonstrated by architectural and archaeological evidence, and indirectly by the entire absence of local tradition.—Felix L. Oswald in "Summerland Sketches."

The Highlands! The Highlands!

The Highlands! the Highlands!—O gin I were there!
Tho' the mountains an' moorlands be rugged an' bare,
Tho' bleak be the clime, an' but scanty the fare,
My heart's in the Highlands—O gin I were there!

The Highlands! the Highlands!—My full bosom swells
When I think o' the streams gushing wild through the dells,
And the hills towering proudly, the lochs gleaming fair!
My heart's in the Highlands—O gin I were there!

The Highlands! the Highlands!—Far up the gray glen
Stands a cosy wee cot, wi' a but an' a ben,
An' a deas at the door, wi' my auid mother there,
Crooning "Haste ye back, Donald, an' leave us nae mair!"
—Thomas Pringle.

Charity
Charity itself fulfill the law,
And who can sever love from charity?
—William Shakespeare.

The Requirements of Etching

The theory that etching supposes imperfect drawing and the loose treatment which belongs to the sketch, I believe to arise out of the fact that, in the more open parts of the picture—in the parts, for instance, in broad sunshine—it is the practice of the best etchers to put little apparent work. It is, however, precisely in those parts that selection, skilled drawing, knowledge, and that peculiar reticence which I have spoken of elsewhere as the "labor of omission" are most required. The etcher, it is true, works, or should work, from nature; but there is nothing in this, or in the plate, or in the mode of drawing on it, which proves that his concentration is less than that of the painter in his studio, or that his task is an easier one. Rather the reverse. For the painter by overlaying his work may modify and correct as he goes on. Not so the etcher. Every stroke he makes tells strongly against him if it is bad, or proves him to be a master if it is good. In no branch of art does a touch go for so much. The necessity for a "rigid selection" is therefore constantly present in his mind. If one stroke in the right place tell more for him than ten in the wrong, it would seem to follow that that single stroke is a more learned stroke than the series of ten by which he would have arrived at his end. His great labor is to select, to keep his subject open, to preserve breadth, to establish his planes, and to secure them space, light and air. If he succeeds in expressing his whole picture in this broad way the common observer will see in his work only a "sketch"; but the faculty of doing such work supposes, as I have said, a "concentration and a reticence" requisite in no other art, and which will altogether escape him. He sees an easy-looking result, and the idea of facility immediately occurs to him and furnishes him with a ready explanation of it. The more masterly it is, the more "sketchy" he finds it, and if it be still more masterly—that is, if the art in it be successfully hidden—the greater chance that he will see little or nothing in it. The labor which is in it—that is, "the labor of selection and omission"—being an inappreciable quantity, is just that which will probably be lost upon him.—From "About Etching," by Seymour Haden.

The man or boy who reads with attention thus quickened cannot read amiss if what he reads is worth perusing. Of his habits when a student he says, "Many other students read more than I did and knew more than I did. But so much as I read I made my own. When a half-hour, or an hour at most, had elapsed, I closed my book, and thought on what I had read. If there was anything peculiarly interesting or striking in the passage, I endeavored to recall it and lay it up in my memory, and commonly could effect my object." . . . From "Books and Reading," by Noah Porter.

The Reading of Books

Books, as an element of influence, are becoming more and more important, and reading is the employment of a widening circle. Books of all sorts are now brought within the reach of most persons who desire to read them. The time has gone by when the mass of the community were restricted to a score or two of volumes,—the Bible, one or two works of devotion, two or three standard histories, and a half dozen novels. Many intelligent men can recollect the time when all the books on which they could lay their hands were few, and were read and reread till they were dry as a remainder biscuit or as empty as a thrice-threshed sheaf.

There are ladies . . . who were well educated for their time, to whom the loan or the gift of a new book was an important event in their history, making a winter memorable, and now their daughters or granddaughters dispatch a novel or a poem before dinner. All the known books for children, two

generations ago, were some half a score; whereas at present new "juveniles" are prepared by the hundred a year, and the library of a child ten years old is very often more numerous and costly than was that of many a substantial and intelligent household. . . .

It was said of Edmund Burke, who was a great reader and a great thinker also, that he read every book as if he were never to see it a second time, and thus made it his own, a possession for life. Were his example imitated, much time would be saved that is spent in recalling things half-remembered, and in taking up the stitches of lost thoughts. A greater loss than that of time would be avoided—the loss of the dignity and power which are possessed by him who keeps his mind tense, active, and wakeful. It is very common to give the rule thus: "Whatever is worth reading at all is worth reading well." If by "well" is intended with the utmost stretch of attention, it is not literally true; for there are books which serve for pastime and amusement, books which can be run through. . . .

Daniel Webster was one of the most earnest and intelligent of readers all his life long. His favorite authors were read and reread with a passionate fondness. His critical conversations upon the standard poets and essayists and orators of the English tongue are still remembered and quoted by those who were present to hear when the mood and opportunity of discourse were upon him. . . . How he came to be so successful and intelligent a reader is explained in his autobiography. Whatever he read, he read so often and so earnestly that he learned to repeat it. "We had so few books," he says, "that to read them once or twice was nothing; we thought they were all to be got by heart." A small circulating library had been established in the neighborhood by his father and other persons, and among the books which he obtained from it was the "Spectator." "I could not understand why it was necessary that the author of the 'Spectator' should take such great pains to prove that Chevy Chase was a good story; that was the last thing I doubted." He tells us, "In those boyish days there were two things which I did dearly love, viz., reading and playing—passions which did not cease to struggle when boyhood was over."

The man or boy who reads with attention thus quickened cannot read amiss if what he reads is worth perusing. Of his habits when a student he says, "Many other students read more than I did and knew more than I did. But so much as I read I made my own. When a half-hour, or an hour at most, had elapsed, I closed my book, and thought on what I had read. If there was anything peculiarly interesting or striking in the passage, I endeavored to recall it and lay it up in my memory, and commonly could effect my object." . . . From "Books and Reading," by Noah Porter.

The Wind and Stream

A brook came stealing from the ground:
You scarcely saw its silvery gleam
Among the herbs that hung around
The borders of that winding stream.
The pretty stream, the placid stream,
The softly gliding, bashful stream.

A breeze came wandering from the sky,
Light as the whispers of a dream;
He put the overhanging grasses by,
And softly stooped to kiss the stream.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Mountains

FIGURATIVE language being continually employed by the writers of the Bible, it was entirely natural that the word mountain, or mountains, should be used to symbolize a spiritual fact. Mountains as commonly thought of by humanity are associated with peace, calmness, freshness and steadfastness. Thus mountain was used as a word to signify spiritual understanding, which is always characterized by such qualities. Spiritual perception is always peaceful and refreshing, and being founded upon understanding of divine Mind, is thoroughly steadfast. So it is written in Psalms, "The mountains shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills, by righteousness." Right knowing, then, supplies all men possessing it with freedom from trouble, and there is continual freshness and vigor where the mountains and little hills are. Even the slightest turning to Principle with true perception of Mind, brings its rewards, as well as the more exalted thought, the higher understanding of Spirit, such as that of which John records in Revelation: "And he carried me away in the spirit to a great and high mountain, and shewed me that great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God." Of this Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 574 of Science and Health: "This ministry of Truth, this message from divine Love, carried John away in spirit. It exalted him till he became conscious of the spiritual facts of being and the 'New Jerusalem, coming down from God, out of heaven,—the spiritual outpouring of bliss and glory, which he describes as the city which 'lieth foursquare.'" Thus, a man, proving that he is conscious, entirely separate from the physical senses, keenly perceives that divine consciousness is, and as his penetration of the meaning of this truth continues, and he comes more and more to "a great and high mountain," he demonstrates to a greater and greater extent that man is the reflection of eternal intelligence and so possesses all knowledge emanating from the eternal Mind that is God.

In much the same way, it would seem, the Bible states that "it came to pass in those days, that he [Jesus] went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God." And in Matthew it is recorded, "Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into a high mountain apart, and was transfigured before them: and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. And, behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with him." Thus, great indeed was the fruit of this high mountain—the clear understanding possessed by Christ Jesus. Jesus himself, in telling of the days of the second coming, or the renewal of the spiritual understanding of the Christ, addresses the future generations of men who will experience the unfolding of the prophecy which he utters: "Then let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains." In the midst of the very worst possible human commotion, which results sometimes in the eliminating of material beliefs by Truth, those who understand are bidden by the master Metaphysician to turn from, or repudiate, the evidence of the material senses and rise quickly in spiritual understanding to the absolute verity that Mind and its manifestation is all that really is, and hence any mythical appearance of evil has actually no existence whatever. In this knowledge, the scientific student of Christian Science experiences the utter calm and tranquility of the "mountains" far above the valley of material goings to and from.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy considers the whole problem of seeming human existence and the solution of it from the standpoint of one climbing a mountain, the ascension of one's thought above the material into the refreshing atmosphere of the spiritual. She deals with all this in metaphorical language in the article "An Allegory" on page 323. There she writes: "The Stranger eventually stands in the valley at the foot of the mountain. He saith unto the patient tollers therein: 'What do ye here? Would ye ascend the mountain,—climbing its rough cliffs, hushing the hissing serpents, taming the beasts of prey,—and bathe in its streams, rest in its cool grottoes, and drink from its living fountains? The way winds and widens in the valley; up the hill it is straight and narrow, and few there be that find it.'" Toward the end of this article (page 328) she explains, "Dear reader, dost thou suspect that the valley is humility, that the mountain is heaven-crowned Christianity, and the Stranger the ever-present Christ, the spiritual idea which from the summit of bliss surveys the vale of the flesh, to burst the bubbles of earth with a breath of heaven, and acquaint sensual mortals with the mystery of godliness,—unchanging, unquenchable Love?" The mountain is ever ready for men to climb, and it behooves them to be on their way. The endless unfolding of good proceeding from the divine consciousness is always at hand, to be attained by the one who turns to Principle. And in truth, the man of Mind's creating is perpetually enjoying bliss and freedom from everything unlike good, because he is the pure reflection of intelligence.

The spiritual idea is the majestic,

enduring creation of Mind, the true formation of Soul, the actual concept of "everlasting hills," for all that indestructible intelligence brings forth can be nothing less than eternal. It is this fact, spiritually understood, that exalts the one comprehending it, and in proportion to his understanding, takes the place of any seeming valley, plain, wilderness, or desert of mortal uproar and tumult. Right where the turmoil of material living, dying, and struggling apparently is, there is the uplifted sense of divine reality, comforting and refreshing. Christian Science sets forth the way to ascend the mountain of spiritual understanding that leads to the complete elimination of the fleshly dream, that is, by following the Way-Shower, the infinite idea of Mind.

In the Antarctic

The following day, December 22, we picked our way with our sledge cautiously amongst the crevasses and over the pressure mounds, the traversing of which gave us some trouble in places, and eventually reached a fairly good track along the ice parallel to the moraine from which we had been collecting the day previous. We found a large pool of thaw water on the surface of the ice. This was fed by a sub-glacial stream coming from an old rock moraine. We could hear this stream rolling the pebbles along in its channel. At another point the moraine showed a remarkable cone, which at first sight we took for a typical esker, but a nearer examination revealed the fact that the whole cone, with the exception of the exterior, was formed of solid ice with only an outer coating of sand, mud and gravel associated with abundant marine organisms similar to those collected by us the previous day. We halted when we arrived opposite the green mineral observed by Mawson the previous day. We collected a good deal of this. At first sight we thought it was the common mineral epidote, but its hardness and the fact that it had turned yellow, where it was weathered, made this hypothesis untenable. The green crusts formed by it were about one-fourteenth to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, and it was evidently fairly widely distributed in that locality, as numerous large joint faces of the quartz and felspar porphyry were completely coated with it. A little further on we came upon an enormous siliceous sponge, eighteen inches by two feet in diameter, adhering firmly to one of the moraine boulders. We secured specimens of this.—From "The Heart of the Antarctic," by E. H. Shackleton.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications and orders for the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1920

EDITORIALS

Profiteering as America's Failure

It is of no small significance that the plight of ordinary consumers in the United States, under the exactions of those who supply their necessary commodities, like food, fuel, and clothing, has at last begun to attract general attention in the United States Senate. As a rule, popular causes have little to hope from Senate action, at least until some time after those governmental factors that are considerably less remote from the people have gone a goodly distance in the effort to provide relief. Now, however, Senator Arthur Capper's clear exposition, the other day, of the enormity of the profits that have been gathered in by powerful and unscrupulous trading and manufacturing organizations within the last few years, has been followed by renewed championship of regulative legislation by Senator Kenyon, and by a comprehensive explanation of the underlying menace of all this profiteering, in a speech by Senator David I. Walsh. There is hope of a better situation in all this senatorial exposure of present evils. Not that the rank and file of the people are learning much that is new. Ordinary people have known much more, and much earlier, than senators, about what the profiteers were actually doing to the country. But not even senators can longer plead ignorance of the matter. What has been said on the floor of their chamber is enough to stir every member of the august body to active cooperation in the effort to put an end to the present era of relentless and unwarranted extortion. No member can honestly claim to represent the public and remain unmoved and inactive.

Senators are peculiarly well situated to know the facts about business methods and their effects upon the well-being of the people. They are in a position to see the relationship of one set of facts to the other sets of facts, to see and to explain causes where people in lower walks of life are able to see only effects. Thus a senator who speaks out at a time like this, using his high position to make a situation clear in all its bearings, performs a public service of unusual value, service of a sort, unfortunately, that is all too rarely apparent in the proceedings of the upper legislative branch. Senator Walsh deserves particular credit for not only denouncing the profiteering that is now evident, but also for thoughtful consideration of causes and remedies and, most of all, for showing the downright menace to the American form of government that is inseparable from any such exploitation of the public for private gain as that now under discussion. That such exploitation can go on, practically unchecked by the government if not even without any intelligent and comprehensive effort by the government to check it, argues just one thing before everything else, as Senator Walsh has so well pointed out. That thing is, the inadequacy of the American idea, the fallacy of the notion that popular government can really maintain itself supreme and efficacious in the presence of alert, closely organized, and unscrupulous private interests. Anybody who follows this Senate speech by Senator Walsh can hardly fail to understand that a government which has for generations boasted itself as a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is a failure and a sham if it leaves the people helpless in the hands of all sorts of private business which owe their very existence and their legal protection to the people whom they so heartlessly prey upon. The American form of government is built absolutely upon the conception "each for all and all for each," meaning each and all for the common welfare, the commonwealth. If the American form cannot be made powerful to prevent each from exploiting all, and all from exploiting each, it is a failure. Senator Walsh sees this. He sees that others must be made to see it, if all such terms as "Americanism" and "Americanization" are not to be made a laughing-stock.

It is the relative inability of the American form of government to approach a realization of its ideals in terms of practical economics that is back of most of the real radicalism that is now existent in the American body politic. Senator Walsh is perfectly right in his intimation that radicalism in the United States is not so much a matter of red flags and incendiary speeches amongst the immigrant classes as it is a growing indignation and hopelessness amongst a great middle class that has felt itself gradually being ground fine between the wheels of organized Labor and those of organized business, and has seen only fitful and ineffective movement for relief through governmental agencies. This despairing sense of things permeates the whole popular mass. It goes far to make the most worthy efforts toward Americanization of immigrant classes abortive. Everybody knows that countless immigrants have come to the United States believing themselves about to realize a kind of heaven on earth merely by virtue of living under the American form of government, and that the disillusionment of such newcomers as to the inability of American idealism to translate itself in terms of everyday economics has more than a little to do with making the immigrant problem a difficult one. The giants of American business are even now clamoring for the reopening of the Nation's doors to hosts of new immigrants; but they cannot see that business giants, as well as everybody else, must join to make the American ideal true and powerful in its guarantee of the common weal if the new immigration which they now invite is not to become a fresh menace of national ruin. Not forever can even business giants live secure by professing allegiance to the commonwealth ideal, if they persist in the practice of absolutely relentless and irresponsible self-seeking.

A good beginning has been made at getting the main facts out into the open. Common welfare is promoted by common understanding, in which the humblest as well

as the haughtiest join. In the face of business assertions that the strikes of laborers are responsible for much of the increase in prices it is well to have it generally known, as Senator Walsh's address makes clear, that such a strike as that of the New England textile workers, recently, followed rather than preceded profiteering by the employing corporations. The mill workers struck only after the corporation had disclosed, through stock dividends and otherwise, that they had been piling up profits at rates far beyond any that had appeared in the wages paid to operatives. Ample publicity is probably the surest means of progress toward a better situation generally. But Senator Walsh should be wary about urging the placing of extraordinary powers of informational search and seizure in the hands of congressional committees, when an arm of government so efficacious as is the Federal Trade Commission already has authority and experience for getting at business facts. Congress will perform its full share by alert, intelligent, and progressively developed action on the basis of the information which the Federal Trade Commission is already equipped to lay before it.

The Plumage Bill in Great Britain

THE so-called Plumage Bill, the second reading of which was "talked out" in the British House of Commons recently, is one of those measures the opposition to which it is difficult to discover. Broadly speaking, the bill aims to carry out, in part at least, the recommendation of the recently issued report on the working of the Wild Birds Protection Act in Great Britain. This report declared, amongst other things, "that it is eminently desirable that all practical measures should be taken for the suppression of the traffic in feathers of those species of wild birds which are now destroyed merely for their plumage, and that the only thoroughly satisfactory method of attaining this end is to secure an international agreement by which the importation of such feathers will be prohibited by all civilized countries."

Public opinion would seem to be overwhelmingly in favor of such a measure. As a recent writer on the subject declared, it is approved by the government, supported by all sections of the press, Liberal, Conservative, and Labor, by all educated women, and by the most respectable portion of the drapery trade. It is, moreover, assured of overwhelming majorities in both houses of Parliament. Theoretically, therefore, it ought to have no difficulties. But the fact of the matter is that the interests behind this perfectly immoral trade are powerful and, it is unnecessary to say, entirely unscrupulous. They concentrate their efforts, not on openly opposing measures of this nature, but on securing delay, meanwhile diverting public attention by sundry kinds of propaganda designed to show that the trade is nothing like what its opponents declare it to be, and that modern methods are freeing it from any cruelties which may have characterized it in the past.

One of the very latest canards of this nature, put out in London just prior to the second reading of the present bill, in the House of Commons, was the story of the "hundreds of egret farms in Venezuela," the object being, of course, to convey the impression that the traffic in egret plumes was not maintained by the wholesale slaughter of wild birds. Nothing had ever been heard of these farms before, and the statement that they exist must be set over against the statement of the British Minister in Caracas, who declared, some time ago, that "the vast majority of the egret plumes exported to Europe are obtained by the slaughter of birds during the breeding season." Of course, the maintenance of egret farms, even if there are such things, would not change, in the least, the barbarity of the trade; but the suggestion holds out the gambler's hope that public attention may be sufficiently diverted by it to bring about another period of delay, or secure a weakening amendment in the bill itself.

It was to prevent anything of this kind that the Plumage Bill Group was formed in London early in the present year. This group has been hard at work, ever since, keeping the question constantly before the public and members of Parliament, taking every possible precaution against the intrigues of the trade, and, generally speaking, showing itself grimly determined, this time, to "see the thing through." If it has failed for the moment, it may be depended upon to try again, and that without any unnecessary delay. The ultimate passage of the bill is, of course, assured.

The Self-Contradictory Carranza

Who can say what Venustiano Carranza really stands for? Long before he became President of the Republic of Mexico he was a living contradiction of himself, an enigma even to Mexicans. Yet it was he whom the unfortunate Madero, in his short period of triumph, once held up to the people of Chihuahua with the words, "This is a good man. Love and honor him always." Madero was soon after shot, presumably through the machinations of the reactionary factions. Carranza lived on, himself to succeed to the presidency after directing the uprising which overthrew the reactionary Huerta government, which had in its turn overthrown the liberal Madero. If Carranza could win the presidency by exercise of a policy that was ostensibly liberal and progressive, how strange that he should now, in his turn, be a fugitive, abandoning his executive office just as Huerta, the reactionary, abandoned it, under compulsion of those who claim to be acting in the interest of popular liberty! Strange, indeed, unless it can be explained on the theory that Carranza's recent activities represent only one more contradiction.

It was remarkable, to say the least, that a rich landowner, such as he, should have sought the presidency of Mexico by championing, as he did, constitutional reforms to sweep away the vast holdings of landed proprietors, to establish small ownerships, to break down the grip of foreign capitalists on agricultural and mineral resources, to despoil the church of its privileged possessions, and to minimize foreign influence over the clerical establishment. Most of all, it was remarkable that he

should have undertaken to give to Mexico a Labor code embodying most of the measures protective of the Labor interest that more advanced countries have been able to secure, as well as some laws far beyond anything which the workers in those countries have yet found it possible to obtain. All this Carranza did, however. And as his Constitution seemed to insure that Mexico and Mexicans should at last enjoy the first fruits of the great reserves of oil and metals that make up the natural treasure of the land, so the Carranza régime seemed to promise an immediate lifting of Mexico's "submerged" classes, perhaps even an establishment of the beginnings of that middle class of population that has long been so sorely needed as a balance and regulator of Mexican governmental effort. People marveled that such popular benefits should flow naturally from the elevation of a descendant of an old Spanish family, the proprietor of large estates, who as Senator for ten or fifteen years under Diaz had held himself in dignified silence, masking his disapproval of the Diaz method under an appearance of stolidity. That one so unimpeachable in his habits and tastes should be able to fight his way to power, even with the aid of that comic-opera general, "Pancho" Villa, seemed as much of a contradiction as that he should ever be able to maintain himself in authority after Villa had turned against him. And how one official act after another has mystified everybody as to whether this self-contradictory person has been altogether friendly, or altogether hostile, to the government and people of the United States! Seemingly to agree to the entrance of United States forces into Mexico as a means of ending the encroachments of Villa north of the border, Carranza eventually reversed his position with such vigor that an army had to be swiftly mobilized on the north bank of the Rio Grande. Professing sympathy with the aims of the United States and the Allies in the world war, Carranza yet found pleasure in exchanging fulsome greetings with the Kaiser and in allowing Mexico to become a hotbed of pro-German propaganda and intrigue.

Perhaps it is contradictions of this sort that must explain Carranza's present plight. Perhaps the progressivism that marked his advent to chieftainship in his country has been contradicted by the underlying reactionary trend from which this self-stultifying nature has never wholly freed itself. Certainly the Obregon who, as Carranza's chief military leader in the early days, was fighting then for constitutional reforms and popular liberties, is the same Obregon who, as present champion of the same good cause, leads the popular armies against the fleeing president and supports the provisional government which is taking over whatever of official organization the fugitive has left behind. The incoming host still comes ostensibly as the advance agent of liberalism and constitutional freedom. To the degree that its advance is made in good faith, and not as a cover for the cupidity of outsiders, Carranza as a fugitive may be considered to have abandoned, not his capital only, but the attitude and the policies that first made the capital his.

The Original "Admirable Crichton"

ONE winter's day, toward the close of the year 1577, all Paris, that is to say all Paris of light and learning, made its way toward the Collège de Navarre. For several weeks previously, it had been discussing a strange placard which had appeared on the streets announcing that a certain young Scotsman, himself the author of the legend, would, within six weeks, on a certain day, present himself in the Collège de Navarre to answer orally, in any one of twelve languages, whatever questions might be proposed to him "in any science, liberal art, discipline, or faculty, whether practical or theoretic." This young Scotsman was the "Admirable Crichton," James Crichton, in other words, the son of Robert Crichton of Elick, Dumfriesshire, seventeen years of age, and already for two years a Master of Arts of St. Andrews University.

Sir Thomas Urquhart it is who tells the story, and Sir Thomas, to be sure, is not the most reliable of writers. Still, let him proceed. All Paris was agog with curiosity. It was used to disputations, and to disputations on a grand scale; but here was quite an extraordinary offer. Gossip had, no doubt, been busy, and the reputation of the young Scotsman for learning most admirable had, it may be ventured, lost nothing in the telling. Was he not, indeed, reputed to be equally at home in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Italian, Spanish, French, German, Scottish, and English? Was he not, moreover, said to have such a memory that anything he had once heard or read he could repeat without an error? Neither was that all. For this young Scotsman was no bookworm. His wonderful achievements in learning had not been realized at the expense of other graces. His reputation as a fencer and a horseman was no less remarkable and no less deserved than his reputation as a scholar.

And so, all Paris flocked to the Collège de Navarre. The hall was crowded. Students and professors thronged the doors, and then when the great disputation began this Scotsman, "admirabilis," as John Johnson later called him in his *Heroes Scoti*, carried all before him. He "acquitted himself admirably." The next day he proved victorious in a tilting match at the Louvre, and so his reputation was completely vindicated.

Now, it is true that contemporary authorities mention nothing of all this, simply contenting themselves with saying that young Crichton when he came to Paris enlisted in the French Army. And yet, inasmuch as he performed similar and even more wonderful feats, two years later, in Venice, and, later still, in Padua, Sir Thomas may, after all, be right. At any rate, John Johnson's designation of Crichton as "admirabilis" was clearly justified. James Crichton was certainly "calculated to produce wonder." He simply reveled in disputation. He would talk on anything, in any way anyone chose, and when, in Padua, some one had the temerity to characterize him as a charlatan, the rush to arms which followed, and the marshaling of his forces was simply overwhelming. He issued a challenge to the University of Padua, no less. He would confute the academic inter-

pretation of Aristotle; he would expose the professors' errors in mathematics, and he would discuss any subject proposed to him. Moreover, he would employ, he declared, ordinary logical rules, or mathematical demonstration, or extemporaneous Latin verse, according to the subject chosen.

The university accepted the challenge. The disputation lasted four days, and Crichton, once again, achieved complete success. From Padua he went to Mantua, and there found high favor at court, and there also, soon afterward, he fell in a street brawl. Today, of course, the "Admirable Crichton" is a household phrase, and has long been one. For long before Barrie's day it would be thrown out, every now and again, as an apt designation for anyone who, like James Crichton of Elick, seemed to be a Jack-of-all-trades and a master of all.

Editorial Notes

WHEN Mr. Winston Churchill, some months ago, threw down the gauntlet to British Labor by declaring that it was not yet fit to govern, he brought about a notable change. British Labor promptly, of course, took up the challenge, declared that it was quite fit to govern, and that it would soon show Mr. Churchill that it was. And, ever since, the British Labor leader has been becoming steadily more "responsible" in his words and actions, above all, in his advice. Mr. J. H. Thomas, for instance, Secretary to the National Union of Railwaymen, is found declaring at Leeds, the other day, against a demand for an increase in wages as likely to lead to an increase in the cost of living. "We ought not," he added, "to be a party to such a vicious system if we call ourselves fit to govern." As Walter Bagehot insisted, years ago, the greatest of all moderators is the shadow of responsibility.

IN ADDITION to spreading the notion that there is bound to be a shortage in fuel oils, including gasoline, official bureaux of the United States Government departments might lend more practical aid if they would use their official resources to discover and promote the use of some other volatile fuel that could be made to drive motor cars as well as gasoline drives them. There is alcohol, for example. It can, presumably, be derived from all sorts of material that is now generally going to waste in the country, notably sawdust; but government bureaux do not yet appear to have discovered that they can lead, as well as follow, the voice of private industrial interests. A little more departmental initiative in such a matter might work wonders in the public behalf.

THE need for uniform laws on certain subjects has been reiterated by the decision of the New York judge in ruling that there was a tax, collectible by the State of New York, of between a million and a million and a half dollars from the estate of Mrs. Hetty Green. It was contended that her residence was in Vermont, and had the claim been sustained, the estate would have escaped this tax. In Massachusetts a uniform law has been passed to prevent wealthy persons from enjoying the benefits and privileges of a city and giving as their legal residence some other town in which the tax rate is lower. If such a law were made nation-wide, Vermont, as well as other sections, would come in for a fairer share of the increased taxes that would be collected in such cases.

CONTRIBUTORS to the columns of The Christian Science Monitor have shown a mild tendency to make a controversial matter out of the published statement that sugar in white masses of an inch or two in diameter is sometimes obtainable from trees, notably certain trees of British Columbia. That this statement is substantially in accord with the facts, however, is indicated by a letter to this office from John Davidson, botanist in charge of the herbarium and botanical garden of the University of British Columbia. Mr. Davidson says that the tree on which sugar so appears is the Douglas fir, and he cites an article in the Canadian Field Naturalist of April, 1919, as that in which the discovery was originally made public. Evidently the existence of fir-tree sugar is beyond controversy.

THE debate in the London press as to whether women control fashion in dress is not exciting much interest among women. It has heartened up a male writer, who says he finds that the bulk of opinion is that it is one thing his kind can do. A speaker contributed to the debate the contention that "one cannot be intellectual and dress well," which was received without emotion by the ladies of the Lyceum Club, the membership of which includes branches in Athens, Rome, Brussels, Geneva, Paris, Melbourne, Stockholm, and half a dozen other centers of civilization. But women of intelligence are determined to control heartlessness in fashion, whether toward birds, beasts, or human beings.

GORGEOUS displays of flowers banked the platform during the recent convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, recently held in Boston, and a speaker from Milwaukee took occasion to remark on the change since the days of conventions where liquor was in evidence. The applause that greeted his remark indicated that the delegates agreed with the sentiment that it all meant "clearer thinking, firmer purposes, and higher ideals."

BATTLESHIPS at £8,000,000 apiece seem to be rather expensive. Anyway, that is what the Japanese are beginning to think about the battleship Hutsu, which is shortly to be launched. Of course, if people go on piling up armaments they have got to pay for them in these days. At the present time the general tendency is to cut down expenditure and only buy essentials. When, however, the question comes up as to what is an essential and what is a luxury, some people differ.

ALL sorts of explanations are given for the reductions in prices that are being announced in the United States since overalls and old clothes came into fashion. Few, however, are so simple and direct as that offered by a western merchant, who, in cutting his prices 30 per cent, said: "The market broke three or four weeks ago; all other reasons are 'bunk.'"